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JUNE 25, 1951

THE **NEW** NEWS QUIZ

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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VOL. LVII NO. 26

It's **2** Cars in One - For Family Work and Family Fun



We doubled our money's worth. We got the smartest custom sedan—plus a hard-working station wagon—both in our Rambler All-Purpose Sedan—at America's lowest price for any car of its kind.



Look at our swank! Our new Rambler has everything "custom". Even foam-sponge seats covered with needle-point upholstery. It's amazingly roomy, and all the custom equipment didn't cost a penny extra!



Turnabout! Drop the tail-gate and our Rambler's a heavy-duty handyman, ready to carry all our family's needs. Its 6½-foot platform also sleeps Dad and Junior on their camping trips.



Up to 30 miles to the gallon on regular gasoline at average highway speed! That's the kind of mileage the Rambler gives. And Airflyte Construction gives lasting freedom from body-bolt squeaks and rattles.



Powerhouse on wheels! What a dream to drive in traffic—it's easiest to handle—quickest of all to park. It just romps away from other cars on hills—and it's the sweetest-riding car we ever owned.



Yes! It's lowest-priced of any custom station wagon of its type, with nearly \$300 worth of custom accessories, like Weather Eye Conditioned Air System, radio, directional signals—included at no extra cost.



Nash sets new record. The Nash Rambler Convertible with overdrive smashed all records for gasoline mileage in the 1951 Mobilgas Economy Run—31.05 miles to the gallon! Drive a 1951 Nash Airflyte—Ambassador, Statesman, or Rambler. See all the extra benefits you get—in safety, performance and comfort—from Airflyte Construction. Sixteen stunning new models priced for everyone to own.

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Nash Motors, Div. Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit, Mich.

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"When I grow up - I'm going to wear an ARROW SHIRT!"

How Honeywell Controls help the World's Largest Bomber "thread a needle" from 45,000 feet



Speeding 45,000 feet above enemy territory, the B-36 makes a tough target for anti-aircraft gunners and interceptor pilots.

But—this lofty altitude also makes accurate bombing difficult. At nearly nine miles up, the slightest pitch, roll or yaw during the plane's bombing run can cause the bombardier to miss by hundreds of vital yards.

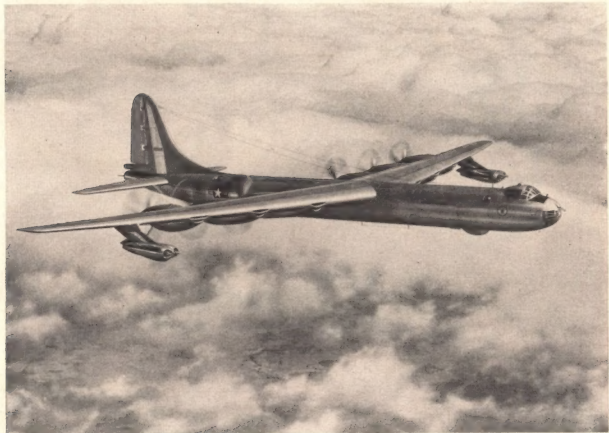
To help solve this critical problem, Honeywell's Aeronautical Division engineered a special adaptation of the Honeywell Electronic Autopilot. Coupled with the bombsight, the Autopilot flies the plane truer than any human pilot—holds the plane steady above its target. No wonder

it's said the B-36 can "thread a needle" 45,000 feet below!

That's only one of many vital functions which Honeywell Controls perform in the aircraft industry. You'll find them in hundreds of other industries, too, doing many different jobs. In thousands of trains, ships and buses. In millions of homes, schools, and commercial buildings where the familiar thermostat helps guard America's health and comfort.

This is the age of Automatic Control—everywhere you turn.

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For information about automatic controls for planes, buses, ships, and trains; for heating, ventilating and air conditioning; for industrial processing—write HONEYWELL, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota. In Canada: Toronto 17, Ontario.

Oh, Noah, what you didn't know about women!

dress (drēs) That which is used as the covering or ornamental attire of the body.

A GOOD ENOUGH DEFINITION, Mr. Webster—but it just doesn't go far enough. Ask any daughter of Eve. She could speak volumes about what a pretty dress means to her. It is a great sustaining force. From it she derives self-assurance... poise... morale.

Fortunately, the right to be well dressed can be enjoyed by most American women. This right was established by rayon—and maintaining it is one of rayon's important jobs.

For only with the development of the first man-made fiber did beautiful fabrics and smart styling become a prerogative of all. Rayon's stability of price, ever improving quality and overwhelming acceptance helped make possible the great ready-to-wear industry that today gives employment to some 450,000 men and women.

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Florsheim little whites



KENMOOR, S-1267
Tan calf and
genuine white buckskin

The Florsheim Shoe Company • Chicago • Makers of fine shoes for men and women

LETTERS

Who in '52?

Sir:

It is alarming to me, after having carefully followed the Truman-McCarthy affair in *TIME*, and the reaction in your Letters section, that the most serious implication of this unfortunate episode has been missed . . .

Between the Truman muddle and the Republican fuddle, where are we? Nineteen forty-eight hasn't taught the G.O.P. a thing! I believe it's time for the Republican Party to clean house, and come up with a new slate; 1952 is just around the corner.

B. G. Hoos

Berlin, N.H.

Sir:

. . . I want to vote Republican, but I'll be damned if I'll vote for an outfit run by Taft, Wherry, McCarthy, Hickenlooper, Dewey, et al. Let's hear from Duff, Morse, Warren and other modern Republicans . . .

TOM MACHESNEY

Chino, Calif.

Sir:

. . . As a delegate to the Republican Washington state conventions of '46 and '48, I feel compelled to say this: the Republican Party, as represented by Taft, Wiley, Smith, Hickenlooper, Cain, McCarthy, Martin, "Bertie" McCormick and Hearst, is on mighty thin ice. The weight of sound logic lies with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.N. and Truman.

The very inconsistency of the arguments of these men is demonstrated by their switch from isolationists to war-on-China-now. Six

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to *TIME & LIFE* Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME
June 25, 1951

Volume LVII
Number 26

TIME, JUNE 25, 1951



America's "big stick"

U. S. military men have recognized the strategic value of Boeing's B-47 Stratojet since its inception. And when the present crisis developed, the Air Force immediately called for greatly speeded production of these 600-mile-an-hour jet bombers—fastest known in the world.

Now, as with the B-17 and B-29 in World War II, the Air Force is again bringing other major airplane manufacturers into a big production program to speed output of a Boeing-designed aircraft—this time, the B-47. Boeing is

making available to Douglas Aircraft Company and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation its engineering, tooling, manufacturing and technical data on the Stratojet, which is now being produced at its Wichita plant. Under the expanded program, Lockheed will produce the B-47 at Marietta, Georgia, and Douglas at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In addition, subcontracts have been let to still other firms for many assemblies and parts that go into the swept-wing bombers. All embody Boeing

design and engineering and are built to Boeing specifications. The over-all production program demonstrates the close co-operation that exists in American industry during times of international crisis such as these.

The Stratojets—with their versatility and speed—are a "big stick" in America's arsenal. They represent an even greater step forward in bombardment aircraft than did the B-17 Flying Fortress and the B-29 Superfortress when Boeing first introduced them.

For the Air Force, Boeing builds the B-47 Stratojets, B-50 Superfortresses and C-97 Stratofreighters; and for the world's leading airlines, Boeing has built fleets of the new twin-deck Stratocruisers.

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Break open any other cigarette. Then break open a Craven 'A'. You can see the difference ... the lighter color, the finer cut. And note the milder, richer fragrance of Craven 'A' tobacco ... *the most expensive tobacco in the world!*

See why the neat red Craven 'A' package is a familiar sight in the best hotels and clubs on all six continents. Today start smoking Craven 'A'—tipped with real cork. See for yourself why it's



the largest-selling cigarette of its kind in the world!

months ago, with Hoover as their spokesman, they said, "Let's sit it out alone." Today, with MacArthur as their new spokesman, they say, "Let's fight it alone." What a switch! And Taft leads them all in his absurd contradiction of himself ...

DAVID H. DEIHL

Ventura, Calif.

The Pickett Story

Sir:

Three loud cheers for TIME's June 4 article on the 43rd Division at Camp Pickett, Va. My fiancé is one of the thousands of draftee replacements in this division, and reading your article was like reading one of his letters ...

JANET A. DUNCAN

Dorchester, Mass.

Sir:

[A] really terrific article ... How can there be spirit in an outfit like this? Get rid of these officers and send us new men and we'll show the Pentagon an outfit ...

(SERVICEMAN'S NAME WITHHELD)
Camp Pickett, Va.

Sir:

... Camp Pickett should be investigated, as is being done, but the big problem as I see it is General Cramer ...

(MRS.) JUNE NEFF

Toledo

Sir:

... The situation here has improved ... to the extent that we feel it our duty to put TIME readers' minds at ease by informing them we're all through crying, and if ever needed as a combat division we'll go and add a few more battle streamers to our already heavily burdened regimental and battalion standards.

PFC. ANDREW GAMBARELLA

SGT. ROBERT LARSEN

Camp Pickett, Va.

More Collective Nouns

Sir:

Re the dither in the London *Times* over collective nouns for animals [TIME, June 4]: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's 14th-Century romance *Sir Nigel* speaks of a cete of badgers, a singular of boars, a sounder of swine (when hunted), a nye of pheasants, a badling of ducks, a fall of woodcock, a wisp of snipe.

Modern prose might use new collectives for professional people and others. I suggest an Ild of historians, a ponder of scientists, a scathe of bureaucrats.

W. W. WOODSIDE

Pittsburgh

Sir:

For once ... we must disagree with TIME. The current term applying to a number of cats (especially domesticated cats having grown wild) is "pack"!

Having serviced some 35,000 cats during the past 13 years, and being considered authorities on the subject, we most strenuously object to the introduction of obsolete terminology from abroad ...

ROBERT LOTHAR KENDELL

President

The American Feline Society, Inc.

New York City

City of Chicago

Sir:

... We are most concerned to read your May 28 reference to our S.S. *City of Chicago* [photographed by U.S. Navy patrol planes sent out to check on ships suspected of carrying cargoes into Siberian or Chinese ports].

The City of Chicago has at no time called



YOU CAN GET A COLOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS ILLUSTRATION BY WRITING NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

COME ON IN... IT'S SUMMER AGAIN!

Only months ago, snow-laden gales swept this small corner of the earth. But today, happy boys splash in the old swimming hole, and stream and woodland sparkle under a summer sky.

Season by season, the year wheels grandly by, reminding us that inevitably, *all things living* change. You alter your home, your mode of living, to accommodate changes in your family, or your career.

It's just as important, if you want to get every possible advantage out of your life insurance, to

see that it, too, keeps pace with these changing conditions in your life.

New England Mutual policies can be changed as your needs change. They are so flexible they can provide maximum benefits, not only today, but through the years ahead as well.

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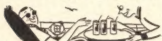
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at either Siberian or Chinese ports . . . This vessel, in the course of her last voyage, loaded a cargo of lumber at Otaru, Hokkaido, North Japan, for London and it may be that it was during her passage either to or from this port that the aeroplane sighted this vessel . . .

D. A. LLOYD
Director

Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.
London

Is the Cavalry Washed Up?

Sir:

. . . Our troops [in Korea] are bound to the roads because their vehicles cannot negotiate the terrain off the roads. Even the movement of our foot soldiers is restricted . . . because supplies must be brought to them by vehicles. Thus, the enemy is able to advance in other areas, infiltrating and outflanking . . . With a proper complement of mounted units, cavalry, pack artillery and pack trains, because of their great cross-country mobility, the enemy infiltration and flank attacks could have been checked or prevented.

In this kind of terrain it is almost impossible to achieve a pursuit of destruction without cavalry which can advance swiftly across country in a pursuit of interception as achieved by Field Marshal Lord Allenby [in the 1917-18 Palestine campaign] . . . General Lucian Truscott [commander, 3rd Infantry Division, Italian campaign] stated that with cavalry for pursuit, he believed he could have achieved [a faster] victory in Italy . . . The late General Patton said, "In almost any conceivable theater of operations, situations arise where the presence of horse cavalry, in a ratio of a division to an army, will be of vital moment."

Thus our cavalry generals understood clearly the necessity of having ready, mobile mounted units when the theater of war demanded their use. Unfortunately, our infantry generals in the saddle (though they will resent the allusion), their eyes fixed on the roads of Western Europe, have prematurely and unwisely destroyed our great cavalry. It must be revived.

JOHN KNOWLES HERR

Washington, D.C.

Q To Major General Herr, the U.S. Army's last Chief of Cavalry, TIME's thanks for a spirited contribution to a timeless debate.—Ed.

Down Evolution Alley with Adler

Sir:

So Mortimer Adler's at it again, trying to down [Darwinian] evolution, to make it possible for us once again to accept the idea that man is created in God's Own Image [TIME, June 4].

Is it Morty himself who is doing this, tongue in cheek, to stir up controversial interest? . . . Why blaspheme God, by attributing to Him man's hideous "image"? . . .

HARRY LEBAU

Elizabeth, N.J.

Sir:

Hurrah for Dr. Adler rustling the scientific hencoop, and for TIME for airing it . . . Sure there's evolution, but no one has ever caught it in the act . . .

J. H. BARTON

Topanga, Calif.

Sir:

. . . I agree with you, Dr. Adler, heartily, in your contention that Darwin was wrong, and thank you for your concession that Almighty God could possibly be right.

BETTY YORKE

Wheaton, Ill.

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Naturally! He's an incubator baby . . . and unless the temperature of his egg stays exactly right, he doesn't hatch.

Junior, obviously, needs a baby sitter. And Edwards is glad to help out.

While inside his egg . . . brooding about his future, perhaps . . . Edwards

watches the incubator's temperature. If dangerous overheating

occurs, an alert Edwards buzzer, operated through a sensitive thermostat,

sounds an alarm . . . brings the poultry man a-runnin' to set Junior's

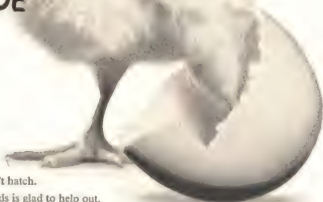
temperature to where he likes it again. Dependable Edwards signaling devices

are used in many other industries and by private and public

institutions as well. Some, like this "incubator watchman", are simple;

others, complex. But *all* spell greater safety, comfort,

convenience and protection for Americans everywhere.



Mechanical "Hen" . . . This Humidaira Incubator betters the quality and quantity of our chicken crop by scientifically improving upon Nature. Edwards signal device helps insure correct temperature.



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SUPER-SPEED RAZOR

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SEE MODEL COMPARTMENT FOR USED BLADES

HERE'S THE RAZOR THAT SKIMS OFF TOUGH BEARD QUICKLY, EASILY... THE MODERN GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED! YOU ENJOY INSTANT BLADE CHANGING, REAL SHAVING COMFORT AND DOUBLE-EDGE ECONOMY... IMPORTANT BENEFITS COMBINED ONLY IN THE GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR.

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Gillette Blue Blades

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look SHARP! feel SHARP! be SHARP! use Gillette Blue Blades

WITH THE SHARPEST EDGES EVER HONED

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MISCELLANY

Corned Beef. Near Denton, N.C., after he noticed an alarming outbreak of butting, kicking and downright foolishness in his cattle herd, Farmer C. P. Ward moseyed through the woods near his pastureland, stumbled across an illicit moonshine still.

Second Chance. In South Deerfield, Mass., Driver Frank Wojtkielewicz lived to tell how his car crashed through Mr. St. Peter's gate.

First Things First. In Little Rock, Ark., after drawing a life term for his part in a robbery killing, Dan Darville was asked if he had any questions, replied: "Yes sir, judge. What'll I do now to get out right shortly?"

Open Invitation. In Spokane, shortly before Sandifur Motors advertised a 1951 Hudson sedan as "a steal at \$2,675," someone stole it.

Imperial Sunset. In London, the British Colonial Office finally admitted that the Empire had become 100 square feet smaller in 1949 when volcanic Falcon Island in the Tongas suddenly slipped under the sea.

Above Suspicion. In Berlin, five men were caught trying to steal the copper roofing on the Moabit Criminal Court building.

The Literal Mind. In San Francisco, Elliott Poor was booked for public drunkenness after he climbed an 80-ft. chimney, began to bellow the first verse of *On Top of Old Smoky*, told rescuers: "I just felt like getting high."

Heat Rash. In Toronto, shortly after hauling away a bus rider clad only in his undershirt, police rushed out again to nab a nonchalant pedestrian who wore only his dress shirt.

Mass Conscription. In Lunenburg, Mass., the town suddenly lost its treasurer, tax collector, town clerk, board of health agent, board of selectmen's clerk and veterans' agent when Daniel P. McGuirl was recalled to active duty by the Army.

Dog Days. In Blytheville, Ark., the city council decided to crack down on unlicensed dogs, hired a dogcatcher, who could not work until a pound was built, erected a portable pound without having a location for it, no sooner parked the pound behind the City Hall than the dogcatcher quit, hired a new dogcatcher who snagged five dogs which could not be tagged because the city clerk ran out of licenses.

Cost of Living. In Sherman, Texas, Price's department store advertised \$2 shirts for \$3.

What you can do about **ALLERGIES**

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE in our country are affected by some form of allergy. It is estimated that about four million people suffer each year from hay fever alone.

An allergy is a disorder or a *sensitivity* which some persons develop to normally harmless things like pollens, foods and dust. Many other factors may also be involved, such as chemicals, bacteria, etc.

The discomforts that occur when these trouble-makers come in contact with sensitive tissues are believed to be caused by a chemical called histamine.

This chemical is apparently released by the body's cells in such large amounts that the tissues themselves are affected and their normal functions upset. This results in sneezing, skin rashes, digestive upsets, and a variety of other discomforts.

Today, treatment for all types of allergy is becoming increasingly effective. There are diagnostic tests which help doctors identify even quite obscure causes. In addition, there are also new drugs which aid in controlling many allergic symptoms.



1. If you have an allergy, ask your doctor about the *antihistamines*. When administered under a physician's advice—as they must be, since they are toxic to some degree—they often give rapid, though *temporary*, relief.

The antihistamines are especially beneficial in those allergies which are caused by substances that are inhaled. For best results, however, these drugs should be used along with other measures designed to give more lasting relief.

2. If you have hay fever, the doctor may recommend that desensitizing treatments be given early in the year, long in advance of "the hay fever season."

This helps build up protection and enables many patients to go through the season with little or no discomfort. Prompt and proper treatment is desirable, as studies show that persons with untreated hay fever often develop asthma.

3. If you suspect a food allergy, consult your doctor about diagnostic tests which reveal foods that should be avoided.

Authorities caution against self-prescribed diets to relieve food allergies, because essential foods may be unnecessarily omitted.

It is especially important to follow this safeguard in infants and children who have digestive upsets or skin rashes thought to result from eating certain foods.

Emotional difficulties have been found to play a part in allergy disorders. Consequently, doctors may study the patient's background in an attempt to find and clear up emotional situations that may lead to more frequent or more severe attacks.

Today, through prompt and proper treatment—and complete cooperation between the doctor and the patient—most allergy victims can be greatly helped.

SEPTEMBER 1951—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

**Metropolitan Life
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Please send me a copy of your booklet, 851T, "Allergic to What?"



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CHRYSLER finest engineered cars in the world



This Man's

**knowledge will save you money
and give you better protection**

This man is your local U.S.F.&G. agent. He has spent years in study and practice to thoroughly understand all forms of insurance protection.

Proper insurance protection is vital to you and your business. It requires capable, professional counsel.

For instance, there are over 22 different policies for burglary protection alone. Do you know the policy that provides the exact protection you need? This man . . . your local U.S.F.&G. agent . . . *knows!* His advice is free. Consult him today.

To get the name of your nearest U.S.F.&G. agent or for claim service in an emergency, call Western Union by number and ask for Operator 25.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Worries & Murmurs

The President, coming up out of his cellar now that the MacArthur storm seemed to be blowing over, found another thunderhead on the horizon. The 82nd Congress was away behind in its work, and since it is a Democratic Congress, he hesitated to call it "do-nothing." Yet all the Administration's complicated and vital price-control machinery was about to expire on June 30, and Congress was dawdling and balking at its renewal.

To stir up Congress, Harry Truman decided to stir up the homefolks. Earnestly facing a battery of microphones and television cameras one night last week, he accused an old enemy, the National Association of Manufacturers, and unidentified "beef lobbyists" of trying to scuttle wage-price controls. Unless the people banded together to defeat these "special interests," he warned, prices would go "through the roof," the nation's economy would be wrecked and Russia would "win the world to totalitarianism without firing a shot."

Worst to Come. "Prices look steadier now than at any time since September," he said. "This makes some people think the worst is over. But . . . the full force of inflationary pressure is still to come. Controls are absolutely necessary for at least the next two years, no matter what happens in Korea." Congressmen had told him that "consumers were not making themselves heard. Well, I told them I represented the consumers."

Then he waited for the avalanche of telegrams which usually follows such a speech, hoping that they would stir Congress to action. By week's end the telegrams began trickling in. Congress would take some stirring. The banking committees of both houses had held six weeks of hearings, heard more than a hundred witnesses, and had barely gotten down to writing a bill. They showed little sympathy for the President's request for authority to stiffen rent controls and to tighten credit. Likeliest action: a last-minute 30-to-60-day extension of the present law.

The President had tried every which way to prod Congress. At

U. S. WAR CASUALTIES

The Defense Department last week reported 1,935 more U.S. casualties in Korea. The new list was the biggest in one week since March, bringing the total since the war began to 69,033. The breakdown:

DEAD	11,767
WOUNDED	46,902
MISSING	10,211
CAPTURED	153

Total casualties by services: Army, 57,004; Marine Corps, 10,661; Navy, 758; Air Force, 610.

least four times within the past month, he secretly invited small groups of congressional leaders to drop by Blair House in the evening for pep talks. The meetings all followed the same pattern. Guests arrived about 8 o'clock, were greeted cordially by the President, got a highball, and were drawn into a few hours' discussion led by the President. Among the guests were such Administration stalwarts as Connecticut's McMahon and Minnesota's Humphrey, but there were also a few unpredictable Democrats ranging from Florida's freshman Senator Smathers on the right to New York's Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. on the left.

The President's manner was relaxed and his talk unrehearsed, but always he up-held his Administration's foreign policy, reviewed "successes" in Greece, Turkey, Berlin and Korea. He reshaped the MacArthur story, explained ruefully how he thought his differences with MacArthur had been patched up at Wake, was at his most emphatic when he declared his Administration had kept the U.S. out of war for the time being. He ended by asking his guests to support his leadership. On one occasion, inviting guests to shoot questions at him, he said: You can give me hell, if you want to—I'm used to getting hell.

Plans for '52. Only once during the week did he make one of his cryptic references to 1952. Standing on the steps to the White House rose garden and beaming down on a delegation of clean-scrubbed 4-H farm boys & girls, ex-Plowboy Truman told his grinning audience that a farm was a wonderful place. "I hope to go back to the farm some day," he said. "some people are in a hurry for me to go back, but I'm not going back as fast as they may want me to . . ."

And just once during the week did his temper get the best of him in public. Addressing the Highway Safety Conference, he deplored the high casualty rate on U.S. highways, then departed from his prepared speech for an intemperate ad lib. Said he: "We have been attempting to stop an act of aggression in Korea for the last year. The total casualties for the whole operation have been less than 80,000 . . . and that means every kind of death and injury that could take place in that operation. That is on the mind and tongue of every citizen. But right here at home we kill and permanently injure 1,035,000 people and there is no outcry by the sabotage press, no misstatement by the columnists, or the congressional demagogues. And I wonder why . . . Now, that is an opportunity for every one of those fellows to pick on the Administration."

Instead of an outcry, Harry Truman's invitation was greeted by an embarrassed murmur at the bad taste in lumping together the Korean dead, traffic dead and partisan politics all in one petulant outburst.



Jim Berryman—Washington Star

"WOLF! WOLF!"
He couldn't cry "do-nothing."

REPUBLICANS

That Old Feeling

Election time was 16 long months away, but Republicans as well as Democrats were already beginning to hear the call. Across the nation, in surprising numbers, Republicans were cheerfully spending \$100 bills for a platter of chicken and a hard seat at a fund-raising dinner. The California party overflowed Los Angeles' Biltmore Bowl and took in \$130,000. At Milwaukee a fortnight ago, the Wisconsin G.O.P. \$100-a-plate affair, featuring Senator Robert A. Taft as speaker, drew 2,250 enthusiastic listeners. More dinners were on the way.

Almost all G.O.P. professionals seemed convinced that their opponent in 1952 would be Harry Truman, and with such campaign items as mink coats, Korean casualties and home freezers, many talked confidently of being able to take good care of Harry this time.

Dark Horse. Busiest of all were the backers of Ohio's Taft. They flitted back from sorties into the countryside with broad grins and reports that scores of delegates ("So many that it is almost frightening," said one) were clamoring for Taft in '52. They were in no hurry to line up delegates, remembering that Taft had been a winter-book favorite in 1940, '44 and '48, without ever being able to get to the post. They feared one dark horse: Ike Eisenhower.

The We-Want-Ike faction was hard at work. Such shrewd politicians as Pennsylvania's James Duff, Kansas' Frank Carlson and Harry Darby were saying openly that Eisenhower would definitely run—and as a Republican, not a Democrat. A wealthy New Jersey lawyer named Amos J. Peaslee, who backed Harold Stassen in 1948, was rounding up a group of influential Republicans to talk up Stassen again as a candidate.

Top, but a Drop. In the latest Gallup poll, Eisenhower was still everybody's favorite—Republicans (30%), Democrats (40%) and independents (35%). Harry Truman's popularity was at a new record low (only 24% approved of his handling of the presidency, said Gallup). Actually Eisenhower had dropped about 8% in popularity among the Republicans, but Bob Taft, the No. 2 man, had not gained. What Ike lost was divided up between New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey (16%), who announced last fall without qualification that he was an Ike man; Stassen (10%), who says he is also for the general; and California's Earl Warren (13%), who isn't saying.

Way down on the list, among the batch of possibilities which Gallup called "Others," was presumably Douglas MacArthur, who said he wasn't interested (see below). The pros seemed to consider him more valuable as an issue than as a candidate. But he worried the Eisenhower backers on another score. They hoped that MacArthur would not take it into his head to come out against the candidacy of his onetime aide.

MACARTHUR HEARING

Being a Good Boy

Big, bald Louis Johnson was genial, relaxed and spruce in a brown summer suit and white shoes. The Senators, in the seventh week of the MacArthur hearing, obviously cottoned to ex-Secretary of Defense Johnson. Inquisitors and witness amiably exchanged anecdotes, often dropped into informal use of first names. Johnson ducked questions with easy bluntness that politicians understand. "Do you still beat your wife?" he countered to one loaded question. At times, he talked about himself in the third person with the air of a man watching himself from the wings of history, a faint, fond smile on his lips.

Day In & Day Out. Johnson declared firmly, "I shall not indulge in personalities," and he didn't. "I am trying to be



LOUIS JOHNSON
Senators cottoned to him.

a good boy," he said. But he left no doubt that the two top men in Harry Truman's Cabinet—he and Dean Acheson—had differed sharply. Military policy, said Johnson, was "being influenced by the State Department prior to a simon-pure decision by Defense." Their chief differences were over Formosa. "The Defense Department battled day in & day out to keep Formosa out of hostile hands."

Johnson had noted in Foggy Bottom "a seeming hostility" to Chiang's government. On military aid programs, "without being able to give you details, the definite feeling I had, there was a dragging of feet, an effort to delay . . ."

"Generally speaking, it seemed to me that the State Department was critical of and did not support the government we recognized. Personally, I was extremely fearful that we were going to recognize Communist China in the indirect way of permitting it to become a member of the United Nations."

Johnson seized the opportunity to justify his own record, and to reproach the Administration. Going into one session, with two Republican Senators, he said: "Ask me why I was fired." Someone did. Said Johnson: "My answer is truthfully, under oath, I don't know. I don't know to this day."

Nights of Decision. In passing, Johnson gave the Senators a fascinating glimpse into the tense meetings where the decision was made to send U.S. forces to meet the Korean invaders. On a Sunday night, after the first shock of the invasion, the nation's highest officials met at dinner in Blair House. "I felt that Formosa entered into our security more than Korea . . . General MacArthur had prepared a memorandum on Formosa which I thought was brilliant and I [asked] General Bradley to read that memorandum . . . During dessert, maybe before the dessert plates were taken out, the Secretary of State again brought up the Korean question . . . I interrupted to say that before we got into that too deeply I wanted to discuss Formosa further. The only really violent discussion Secretary Acheson and myself ever had took place for a moment."

"When the President took over the meeting, Secretary Acheson stated the picture, as he saw it, on Korea. The President then turned to me and asked the views of Defense . . . A major portion of the evening was taken in the individual, unrehearsed, and unprepared and uncoordinated statements of the several Chiefs and Secretaries . . . I was rather proud of them that night."

No Quibble. Before the meeting adjourned, Johnson told the President that he wanted to start the fleet moving from the Philippines toward Japan. "The President said, 'That is a good idea, do it.' I turned to Admiral Sherman and said, 'If you will excuse yourself, you get it started right away.' The meeting adjourned and the following night the conferees met again at Blair House. "The Secretary of State moved, reading from a prepared statement, that we send the Navy and Air Force in . . . The military neither recommended nor opposed it. We had on the previous evening pointed out the difficulties and the limitations . . . The President then made the decision to go into Korea with the two. I thought the decision was right then, and I think so now."

Asked New Hampshire's Styles Bridges: "You concurred . . ."

JOHNSON: "I am not going to quibble with words today, but concurred is a little too strong . . . If we wanted to oppose it, then was our time to oppose it. Not a single one of us did."

On that Monday night, Dean Acheson also made the motion to send the Seventh Fleet to protect Formosa, "to my great surprise and my relief," said Johnson.

Johnson also wanted the Senators to know that the famed \$13 billion muscle-without-fat budget for 1949-50 was imposed on him by the President. "I was sick about it. My choice was to try to make that thing work or resign." But

looking back, he refused to admit that the \$13 billion budget was a mistake, though the services had originally asked for \$30 billion. In fact, Johnson lectured the Senators, they should worry even now that the services "will ask you for more stuff than is necessary for the safety of America . . . I am concerned still that we can spend ourselves into a climate that will be what Stalin wants . . . If you do, you will wreck America."

Johnson had given a solid basis to Republican charges that the State Department had been willing, if not anxious, to see Chiang go under. But even Republicans were anxious to finish up the apparently endless and repetitious testimony into which the hearing was degenerating. Over the weekend, a subcommittee pared down the list of witnesses to four, announced that MacArthur would be invited to testify in rebuttal, and hoped wilyly that the hearing could be concluded by the end of the month. So did just about everybody.

Big Brain

The candid, flowing testimony of Lieut. General Albert Wedemeyer left the Senators more confused than enlightened.

Essentially, spare, studious Al Wedemeyer was a MacArthur man. "We [are losing] a hell of a lot of boys," said he, "and we are filling a bottomless pit." He saw only two alternatives in the war in Korea: 1) fight it to the hilt, or 2) get out altogether. If the U.S. pulled out (he wasn't too clear about what would happen to the South Koreans), he would plunge into full mobilization at home, break diplomatic relations with all Communist countries, and confront Russia with an ultimatum, "I think the time is coming," he said, "when we will just have to draw a line and say, 'No more—this is it.'"

Contradictions. He testified one day that a truce in Korea at the 38th parallel would be "tantamount to . . . defeat" for the U.S., yet said next day that if such a truce were offered, he would jump at it. He was emphatic in saying that the U.S. should be careful to work "under the aegis of the United Nations," yet he also said, "if they don't go along with us, I say we go alone." He took issue with the judgment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the whole broad strategy of the Korean war, yet advised the Senators: "I think that this committee ought to heed what they say very carefully. They are all very fine, competent men."

The nature of Wedemeyer's long and honored career in the Army helped to explain the peculiar quality of his testimony—sometimes bold, sometimes tentative, frequently inconclusive. A staff officer most of his life, Wedemeyer is a classic specimen of what the Army calls a Brain, an officer who is on speaking terms with history, economics and geopolitics, as well as with smaller military subjects. Every important Army unit needs a Brain almost as much as it needs a C.O. Try though he did to become a tactical commander, Wedemeyer had devoted his army service to being a staff officer; eventually he got

to be one of the biggest in the Army (between October 1948 and August 1949, when he was deputy Army chief of staff in charge of planning). His function was not to make final decisions (as a regimental commander must), but to lay down clearly all the ramifications of a situation and all the possible decisions, make recommendations for somebody else to choose from. Such thinking habits seemed to be guiding Wedemeyer last week.

A Greek's Words. In some respects, though, General Wedemeyer was the most refreshing of all the military witnesses who had appeared in the MacArthur hearing. He clearly had no ax to grind. He admitted freely that he had not always been right in the past. At one point, he said: "I don't believe the military has ever solved an international problem, nor will. It just expands, perpetuates and breeds hate and suspicion." When a Senator asked a puzzler, Wedemeyer would admit to puzzlement. "Senator," he told Oregon's Wayne Morse in one exchange, "that is a good question—you are asking damned good ones."

At the end of three days as a witness, Wedemeyer gave the committee a brief, well-put-together lecture on geopolitics. Its thesis: seize the initiative. For his punch lines, he went back to 351 B.C. and a speech by Demosthenes:

"Shame on you Athenians . . . for not wishing to understand that in war one must not allow oneself to be at the command of events, but to forestall them . . .

You make war against Philip like a barbarian when he wrestles . . . If you hear that Philip has attacked in the Chersonese, you send help there; if he is at Thermopylae, you run there; and if he turns aside you follow him, to right or left, as if you were acting on his orders. Never a fixed plan, never any precautions; you wait for bad news before you act."

Forty-eight hours later, the retirement order he had previously applied for was issued at the Pentagon. At the end of next month, after 32 years in uniform, General Wedemeyer's active Army career will come to an end.

New Evidence?

Running through all the MacArthur hearing testimony was one official Administration explanation for the Yalta concessions to Russia. The justification was military: the U.S. had to coax Russia into the war against Japan, and at the earliest hour, to reduce what were expected to be large U.S. casualties in assaulting the Japanese islands.

"By No Means United." Last week a Republican Senator got wind of a paper which seemed to show that not all the U.S. military had shared that view. The evidence was a secret intelligence report prepared for Army Chief of Staff George Marshall in April 1945, two months after Yalta. It was prepared in the Specialists' Section of Army G-2, a high-powered team of some 50 experts, most of them West Pointers, each a lieutenant colonel

"KEEP THE FREE WORLD BIG"

A crucial point in the current debate about Asia is what to do about reluctant allies—give in to them, try to win them over, or if need be, go it alone. Last week, in a commencement speech at Georgetown University, Ambassador Warren Austin, U.S. Representative to the U.N., and a Republican, made the case for allies. Excerpts:

SOME say our strategic frontier lies along an island chain, or on a river's bank. I say our strategic frontier lies where aggression threatens liberty.

We have not the capability of imposing a *pax Americana* upon the world. More important, we have not the desire. Our motive is neither to impose our will upon the world, nor to turn our backs upon it and retreat to our own frontiers. Either course would be folly. Either course would strip us of friends and allies at the moment in American history when, more than any other, we need friends and allies. Our aim is to keep the free world big. There are practical and hardheaded reasons for this. Nearly twice as many people inhabit non-Soviet Europe as inhabit the United States; and they can produce nearly as much steel a year as we can. Quite aside from any considerations of the human spirit, these are adequate reasons for us to hold to our aim of strengthening the free world and keeping it big.

We deliberately chose the United

Nations way. By another act of choice, we could choose to go it alone. But we'd better count the cost, and choose with our eyes open, not in a blindness of irritation because not every country in the free world always agrees with every one of our policies. Countries do differ, as men and women sometimes do. Differences do not mean divorce, when the great ends of policy are still held in common.

We are now in the pioneer days of collective security. In Korea, we are testing a theory: that aggression by a great power can be met locally without expanding into general war. This theory is fundamental to the United Nations. It grew out of the experience of the 1930s, which seemed to teach men that they had better use the courage to fight local wars so that they would not have to fight world wars. We cannot, of course, control the acts of aggressors. Let us make sure that history keeps the blame on them for acts which would turn a limited war into a general war.

or better, each a specialist on some country or region of the world. Heading the project was the late Colonel Joseph Michela. The report, said the Senator, warned emphatically against bringing Russia into the Asiatic war and foretold with remarkable accuracy what would result if she were brought in. Major points: ¶ "... The U.S. and Great Britain, without further help, possess the power to force unconditional surrender from Japan ..."

¶ "The U.S. should make no political or economic concession to Soviet Russia to bring about or prevent an action which she is fully determined to make anyway."

¶ "The entry of Russia ... would destroy America's position in Asia ... as

THE ATOM

Largest Ever

Early one May morning, a roaring pillar of flame hurtled up over Eniwetok Atoll. In brief and terrible seconds the fireball blossomed into the mushrooming cloud that hovers like some sinister symbol over atomic explosions. Afterwards, as soon as things were reasonably safe, scientists, construction crews and military technicians from Joint Task Force Three swarmed ashore at the "target" island. They measured what was left to measure, studied the effects of the blast that had been seen as far as Kwajalein, 375 miles away, made ready to conduct still more tests. Then, after two years of work and

AEC Chairman Gordon Dean was careful to point out that the U.S. does not yet claim to have an H-bomb. But it was clear that the atom has come a long way since the early days at Alamogordo. To allay U.S. worries about being on the receiving end of weapons several times more powerful than those that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Brigadier General James Cooney, radiation safety adviser to the task force, said: "The immediate radiation hazard from [an] air burst disappears after the first two minutes. Rescue ... work can begin immediately in any area where there is life."

This sounded more reassuring than it was: it assumed that atomic warfare would always be conducted with bombs that explode high above the ground. Lingering radiation from underwater explosions would be something else, and on this subject, AEC had nothing to say.

THE CONGRESS

Snares & Conspiracies

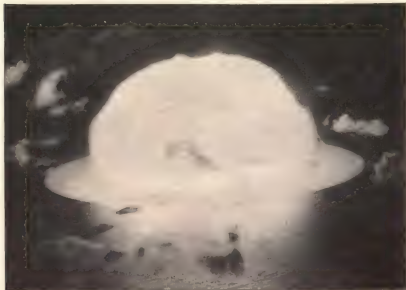
"Killing sparrows," Georgia's Senator Walter George called it scornfully. But Illinois' Paul Douglas and Michigan's Homer Ferguson doggedly went on setting their small snares for the bureaucratic idler and the freehanded spender. In the Senate last week, first one and then the other bobbed up to offer money-saving amendments to the \$2,528,000,000 appropriation for the Federal Security Agency and the Labor Department.

There are too many Government automobiles, said Democrat Douglas. He asked that the Senate deny Labor and FSA any additional new cars for fiscal 1952, allow them to replace only half of those that wear out. Savings: 79 cars and \$100,000. Republican Ferguson got the Senators to strike out pay for departmental chauffeurs, thus eliminating 53 full-time jobs and 101 part-time.

But what worried the two economists more was the swollen Government payroll, which has grown at the rate of 1,448 civilians a day since the start of the Korean war. Ferguson offered an amendment cutting FSA-Labor payrolls a flat 10%, warned that he would try to make the same cut in all Government departments. The debate became sharper. New York's Herbert Lehman, a man who is always pleading to save something, pleaded to spare the payrolls of such public health activities as heart disease and cancer research. West Virginia's Matthew Neely glibed that Douglas was "not only a great debater but, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, also a great liberal." Neely, who is an unimpressive Fair Dealer all week, orated that the cut would "have calamitous consequences."

By a vote of 58 to 24, the Senate approved the 10% cut (savings: \$11,700,000), later directed its Appropriations Committee to make a similar cut in the \$6,235,000,000 Independent Offices bill.

Last week the Senate also: ¶ Largely ignored a chance to hear a 60,000-word attack on Secretary of De-



ATOMIC FIREBALL AT ENIWETOK (MAY 1951)
Rescue work can begin immediately.

AEC

our position is now destroyed in Europe east of the Elbe and beyond the Adriatic." ¶ "... China will ... become the Poland of Asia, Korea the Asiatic Rumania and Manchoukoo the Soviet Bulgaria."

¶ "The U.S. Army is by no means united in believing it wise to encourage the Soviet Union into the Asiatic war."

At the bottom was a single recommendation: The President should summon General MacArthur from the Pacific to get his views on the matter; "all other political and military personages should be excluded from this conference."

Missing Original. There was no evidence that General Marshall ever saw the report. And the men who put it together apparently did not know (as even some key members of the entourage at Yalta were not told) what had already been secretly given to Stalin at Yalta.

Confident that they had something important, Republicans in the MacArthur investigating committee last week urged Chairman Richard Russell to get the original. Russell asked for it, but by week's end the Army had not found it.

two months of grim experiment, the atom armada came home. They had exploded the largest bomb ever.

Last week, in a press conference that managed to combine intense satisfaction over atomic progress with an earnest effort to quiet public misgivings on the subject, the AEC reported the achievements of "Operation Greenhouse."

Five years ago at Bikini, bombs had been detonated underwater and dropped from planes. This time, all the charges—and the AEC would not give the number—were fired from steel towers that vaporized in the fierce heat of the explosions. Radio-guided, pilotless planes flew in & around the blast areas, carrying sensitive instruments to register a wide variety of effects. On the ground, close by the tall towers, other devices responded to events that took place in less than a millionth of a second, transmitted their observations to remote recorders before vanishing in the swirling turbulence. Pigs, dogs and mice, placed at carefully computed points, were later studied to determine the biological effects of blast and radiation.

fense George Marshall by Wisconsin's poison-tipped Joe McCarthy. Despite McCarthy's loud advance promise to expose "a conspiracy so immense and an infamy so black as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of man," only a dozen Senators were on hand when he began. In familiar fashion, McCarthy twisted quotes, drew unwarranted conclusions from the facts he did get right, accused Marshall of having "made common cause with Stalin" since 1943. By this time most of the gallery had emptied, only two Senators were listening, McCarthy had skipped more than half of his text, and Nebraska's Senator Kenneth Wherry, G.O.P. floor leader, had pronounced it "the kind of speech we need."

The House:

¶ Cut out \$125 million worth of pork-barrel projects tucked into the rivers & harbors bill by Harry Truman, slapped away the eager hands of members pleading for pet projects, sent the \$514,400,000 appropriation to the Senate.

TEXAS

"A Delightful Trip"

After Douglas MacArthur's triumphant six-city tour, his congressional testimony, and his well-photographed visits to New York's three baseball parks, it had begun to seem as if the Great Homecoming were finally over. But the general had more than one gusher of hospitality in reserve: last week he flew off to Texas (in an Eastern Airlines Constellation chartered by his oil-rich hosts) for a four-day, five-speech circuit of the Lone Star State.

Circus-draw excitement reigned in the state capital at Austin when he landed, with his wife and son, for his first public appearance in four weeks. They conquered, as they had in Washington, New York,



GENERALS KRUEGER, WAINWRIGHT & FRIEND
At the Shamrock, a 17-gun salute.

Associated Press

Chicago and Milwaukee. Texas Governor Allan Shivers (who hopes to replace Administration Stalwart Tom Connally in the U.S. Senate) was waiting in a five-gallon hat to welcome his visitors. Fifty thousand shirt-sleeved citizens cheered as the MacArthurs were driven into the city.

Hitting the Fan. The general, back in uniform, responded from the steps of the Capitol with a hard-hitting speech (see box) full of oratorical thunder, which raked the Administration up one side & down the other. He accused the Administration of appeasing Soviet Russia and thus inviting World War III.

The general did not limit himself to military affairs—either at Austin or in

later speeches. He talked of high taxes, the drift to socialism, the debased dollar, the rise of bureaucracy, the decline of morals, and the way that corruption has "shaken the people's trust in . . . those administering the civil power."

Said a Texas legislator at Austin: "An awful lot of stuff hit the fan today. Maybe he shouldn't have said it all—about taxes—but I'm glad he did." The crowd of 25,000 sent him on his way to Houston with a burst of vociferous applause.

It was the high point of his trip, although the hospitality was just beginning. The two most militant of his oil-men hosts, crag-faced Republican Hugh Roy Cullen (who hoped MacArthur would run

A POLICY OF "TIMIDITY & FEAR"

Excerpts from Douglas MacArthur's speech to the Texas legislature:

I HAVE been amazed, and deeply concerned, since my return, to observe the extent to which the orientation of our national policy tends to depart from the traditional courage, vision and forthrightness which has animated and guided our great leaders of the past, to be now largely influenced, if not indeed in some instances dictated, from abroad and dominated by fear of what others may think or others may do. Never before have we geared national policy to timidity and fear.

In Korea today, we have reached that degree of moral trepidation that we pay tribute in the blood of our sons to the doubtful belief that the hand of a blustering potential enemy may in some way be thus stayed.

In justification for this extraordinary action it is pleaded by those responsible for the condition of our national defense that we are not prepared to fight. I cannot accept such an estimate.

If we be so weak in fact, that we must cower before the verbal brandishments of others, the responsibility for such weakness should be a matter of the gravest public concern.

Who, we should ask, is responsible?

Who plunged us into the Korean war and assumed other global commitments in the face of such alleged weakness?

The defenders of the existing policy vacuum are the same

who, suddenly and without slightest preparation or seeming consideration of the military and political potentialities, threw us into the conflict, a war which they now seem afraid to win.

My correspondence reflects a growing lack of faith by a large segment of our population in the responsibility and moral fiber of our own process of government. Truth has ceased to be keystone to the arch of our national conscience and propaganda has replaced it as the rallying media for public support. Corruption and rumors of corruption have shaken the people's trust in the integrity of those administering the civil power.

Government has assumed progressively the arrogant mantle of oligarchic power as the great moral and ethical principles upon which our nation grew strong have been discarded or remolded to serve narrow political purposes.

The cost of government has become so great and the burden of taxation so heavy that the system of free enterprise which built our great material strength has become imperiled.

The rights of individuals and communities have rapidly been curtailed in the advance toward centralized power. Our prestige abroad has reached a tragically low ebb, and our leadership is little wanted.

They are the real warmongers—they who refuse to end the Korean war—they who advocate "wait and see" while American blood—not dust as they would have it—settles in growing pools around the 38th parallel.

for President) and Glenn McCarthy (who was hell-bent on publicizing his Shamrock Hotel), had been jockeying for weeks for first place in the MacArthur limelight. Houston's Mayor Oscar Holcombe had diplomatically made each chairman of a welcoming committee; between them they had toiled as if they anticipated the second coming of Sam Houston.

Five hundred thousand people lined the streets to see the MacArthurs arrive. Glenn McCarthy had outdone himself. He had not only strung an electric sign "Welcome General Douglas MacArthur" across the façade of the Shamrock, but had provided artillerymen who fired a 17-gun salute when the general got to the hotel. A \$750-a-day suite—provided with two butlers in red tail coats and green pants—was ready for the distinguished visitor.

Next day the Houston Elks presented MacArthur with a modest token of Texas hospitality—a Cadillac. But for all of Glenn McCarthy's planning (which included closing Houston businesses up at 4 o'clock, instituting special bus service, firing off another 17-gun salute and commissioning a special song entitled *I Shall Return*), the general's speech at Rice Institute Stadium drew only 20,000 to a bowl that seats 70,000.

The pattern was repeated during the rest of his trip. San Antonio, the old Army town with the highest percentage of retired generals in the U.S., treated him to old memories (he had lived there as a boy, and attended Texas Military Academy). General Jonathan Wainwright was on hand, in bemedaled uniform ("How are you, Skinny, you old rascal?"), so was Lieut. General Walter Krueger, General Courtney Hodges.

MacArthur supporters were daunted at the small size of the crowds that came to hear his speeches—27,000 at the 75,000-seat Cotton Bowl in Dallas, 15,000 at a high-school stadium in Fort Worth—but his critics were probably hasty-hopeful in counting empty seats as evidence that he had begun to fade away. In each city, nearly everybody turned out to see him on the parade route; the stadium crowds were small for a football game but large for an evening speech, particularly when it could be heard more comfortably on the radio or seen on TV.

Mac-kado. The unmistakable political tenor of MacArthur's speeches drew quick fire from Oklahoma's trigger-happy Democratic Senator Robert S. Kerr. Said he: "If MacArthur's not a candidate for President, there's not a steer in Texas. The Mac-kado rides again!" Most everybody else seemed to take the general's own disclaimers at face value: before Congress, he had referred to himself as "in the fading twilight of life"; in Houston, asked if he would be a candidate for President, he replied, "Emphatically no." What was plainly clear was MacArthur's determination to unseat the President who fired him.

Said MacArthur, on his return to New York: "It was a short but delightful trip. I revisited the scenes of my boyhood and saw many old friends."

LABOR

AWOL

After 2½ months of manifestoes and loud demands for a voice in the country's mobilization councils, the United Labor Policy Committee chalked up an important victory. It got the right to name a slate of union officials to serve in defense agencies. According to George McGregor Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and one of the highest paid officials (recently raised to \$76,000) in the American labor movement, it was "very hard for labor to find a top man for one of these jobs." But labor managed. It found George M. Harrison.

And so George M. Harrison became consultant to the Office of Defense Mobilization. That was six weeks ago. Since then, Harrison has shuttled between San



GEORGE HARRISON

Too busy to work for the Government.

Francisco, Cincinnati and Washington, attended union meetings, helped to redraft his union's bylaws, met with the Railway Labor Executives Association. Not once has he hung his hat in the office set aside for him by Mobilizer Charlie Wilson. Fortnight ago, Harrison got around at last to doing something about his new responsibility. He stopped by for a chat with Wilson, and asked to be formally sworn in.

That didn't mean he was now ready to work. After the oath he said that he was about to take off for Europe to attend a labor conference, would not be available for duty until the end of July.

Beached

Skippers who read the signs got their ships loaded fast and moved up sailing dates. More than 100 managed to steam out of U.S. ports ahead of schedule one day last week. Next day, Joe Curran lowered the boom. Men of Curran's 50,000-member National Maritime Union and

two smaller C.I.O. maritime unions went "on the beach" to win themselves higher wages and better working conditions.

The N.M.U. called it limited war, applied it only to American-registry freighters and passenger ships (making up about 650 of the 1,350 in the U.S. merchant fleet). It excluded those that carry military cargoes, relief supplies and some economic aid. Ships with ECA cargoes could sail, the N.M.U. decreed, in cases where the Government labeled them "defense cargoes." Foreign-registry ships were free to come & go. Principal victims: U.S. passenger ships, just now gliding into the main rush of the annual tourist traffic.

The N.M.U., the Marine Engineers and the American Radio Association (ships' radio operators) wanted their new contracts to show a 25% wage boost (the shipowners were offering 10%), a 40-hour work week at sea instead of the present 48-hour week, a company-financed kitty of 50¢ per man a day for vacation allowances. By this week, at least 36,500 men were on the beach, no-sail notices were posted in every major U.S. port. The way things were going, nearly half the U.S. merchant fleet would be tied up.

ARMED FORCES

Soldier Thompson

In one of the foxholes dotting the perimeter guarding the Army's 25th Division near Masan, Korea last August, a thin, hollow-eyed G.I. sat intently watching the dark no man's land ahead. He was Pfc. William Thompson of M Company. His buddies in the 25th's all-Negro 24th Regiment knew him as a professional type—always quiet, never talkative about his past. There wasn't much Private Thompson wanted to tell. Born out of wedlock, he had been brought up by his grandmother in New York City tenements, had finally run away and been taken into a shelter for waifs. In 1945, at the age of 18, Willie enlisted in the Army, determined to make something of himself.

That night in Korea, Private Thompson's platoon got orders to fall back; the North Koreans were attacking in force. The 24th was grouped for the withdrawal when the first enemy waves crashed into their positions. Two doughboys grabbed machine guns, started pouring lead into the charging ranks. Willie Thompson was one of them. Enemy fire got the other machine gunner. Willie kept blasting away, spraying belt after belt of withering fire to hold back the Reds. His platoon formed up again and started moving out. The lieutenant ordered Private Thompson to retreat. He refused. He said he was going to stay, and if he couldn't make it back he would at least "take a lot of the enemy with me." His squad leader and another G.I. tried to drag him away. Badly wounded, he fought them off. The last the platoon saw of Soldier Thompson, the Koreans were closing in, lobbing grenades at his still-chattering machine gun.

Last week the Army announced the names of eleven more heroes of the Ko-

rean war, who had received posthumous awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor beyond the call of duty. Among them was Pfc. Willie Thompson, the first Negro to win the nation's highest military honor since the Spanish-American War.*

In Rebuttal

With creaking of caissons and clattering of brass, the Army wheeled up to the firing line and took aim at Chaplain Otto Sporrer, U.S.N. The chaplain, a lieutenant commander who was at Chosin Reservoir with the Marines, came home to accuse the Army in Korea of being poorly led, its officers softened by luxury, and its men, at one point, guilty of cowardice (TIME, April 2). Countered General Matthew Ridgway in a report to the Pentagon last week: "The specific allegations which could be checked in this theater have been disproved in their entirety . . . [Chaplain Sporrer] has slandered the reputation of many brave and honorable soldiers, both dead and alive."

In California on duty in San Diego, Chaplain Sporrer said only that "military authorities" had ordered him to keep quiet. The Navy had also sent him a letter of admonition, which is tougher than a letter of caution, but a notch nicer than a letter of reprimand.

CRIME

The Junkies

A startling statistic last week made a front-page sensation out of a subject usually discussed only in the improbable columns of the Sunday supplements: narcotics addiction. New York City's Superintendent of Schools William Jansen, questioned during a state narcotics investigation, testified that one out of every 200 high-school students in the city are users of habit-forming drugs.

New York's traffic in drugs—\$100 million a year in street sales—was the nation's worst. But eight other cities showed alarming increases in dope consumption: Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington and Baltimore.

The heartbreaking side of it was the innocence and misdirected sense of adventure with which most boys & girls began: the New York hearing made it obvious that many started in the same spirit in which they might have tried a high dive, swallowed a goldfish or taken up a fad for wearing pink bunny socks. In many a school it was a badge of daring and popularity. One student wrote in a theme: "I know that there is about four ways you can take it. Smoking, liquid, injecting and sniffing a powder. I know some friends that use it so I thought I would try it. It was O.K."

As testimony continued—part of it

played scratchily from long, tape-recorded interviews with addicts—spectators got an astonishing picture of a strange new city: New York as it appears to a "junkie." It is a city where "pushers" peddle their wares almost as casually as sidewalk balloon vendors, where children sniff heroin even in classrooms, where an innocent-looking drugstore or cafeteria may be an addicts' hangout.

A Brooklyn student testified that a boy dope peddler in his high school boasted of making from \$300 to \$300 a day. "I used to be the bookie in the school," said the witness. "He lost enough money to me so he should be telling the truth."

Heroin Hunting. The most startling description of the addict's New York came from a talented 25-year-old, who had made up to \$245 a week as a musician, composer and arranger, but had turned to

drugs, and the hotel is just for prostitution . . . It's protected by the police. One particular patrolman [named] Smitty hangs around there and the girls and the pimps pay him off . . . And there were Lenox Avenue drugstores in Harlem, where "you go in and ask the man for needles . . . and he'll fish them out from under the counter, no questions asked." Other drugstores, the witness added, sold the "works" (a complete hypodermic syringe). "They have the pacifier and the elastic all fixed up."

She described a Bronx school where child dope peddlers would "pass it through the fence" during recess. There was the boardwalk at Coney Island, where ". . . if you just walk down . . . you will see drug peddlers who come up and say, 'Want anything? Do you use horse? Would you like to try some cocaine?'



N.Y. Journal-American—International
CAPTURED NEW YORK DOPE PEDDLERS & WARES
\$100 million in street sales.

prostitution for extra money because her "habit" demanded 50 to 60 capsules of heroin a day. In her endless search for drugs, almost every corner of the city had become a hunting ground; she named scores of drugstores, bars, restaurants, hotels, schools and nightclubs from The Bronx to Coney Island where she had purchased a "fix."

The famed China Doll nightclub off Broadway was a good spot: "Two or three peddlers hang around there . . . on a quiet basis." So was Hanson's drugstore at 51st Street and Seventh Avenue in midtown Manhattan; so was the Garden Cafeteria across from Madison Square Garden. "You just walk in . . . get a cup of coffee . . . put your money down, pick up the drugs and leave . . ." In a B-G Coffee Shop ". . . it's more of a high-class type of addict . . . Cocaine buyers hang around there . . ."

Then there was Charlie's Hotel in Harlem: ". . . One of the clerks in there sells

And they don't even know you." There was a place called Reilly's: "One of these little clip joints . . . The people there know what's happening . . . I say, 'Man, I'm sick,' and they say, 'Well, he'll be in in a little while.'"

For Sale Sign. As other addicts testified, the long list of places grew: Birdland, Soldier Meyer's, the Apollo Theater, the Brighton Beach subway station. Said one witness of a place called the Old China: "The junkies take off in the ladies' room . . . You have to walk up the stairs and you have a lot of junkies taking off in the bathrooms up there."

New York police, reacting to the headlines, began throwing drug "pushers" into jail in bunches—including a Broadway peddler who carried heroin in a hollow cane, and another called "Tiger Boy" because of his habit of wearing a shirt decorated with a tiger when he had goods for sale. But the furtive business had a long head start.

* Seven Negroes won the Medal of Honor in 1945; five were members of the 10th Cavalry Regiment on San Juan Hill, the other two were Navy men.

WAR IN ASIA

BATTLE OF KOREA

Third Round?

U.N. armored forces overran the Communists' "iron triangle" without much trouble, capturing large enemy stores of ammunition, fuel, rifles, burp guns, mines, grenades, TNT, and medical supplies. Two U.N. columns of more than 100 tanks closed in on Pyongyang* at the triangle's northern point, and found it empty. But when enemy resistance stiffened to the north and east, the allies pulled back out of the town. The U.N. offensive stalled.

The enemy had transferred his central-front base of operations to Kumsong, and he stopped the allies cold on the approaches. Every ridge seemed to be swarming with Chinese. Both in the center and in the west, the Chinese brought up reinforcements. More Red artillery appeared, dueling with U.S. guns. The Chinese moved back into Pyongyang and shelled U.S. patrols in the triangle area.

On the extreme western flank, the Eighth Army was still hanging back below the 38th parallel: General Van Fleet seemed unwilling to give up his useful water anchor on the Imjin (which flows

into the Han estuary); a forward move in that area would widen his front painfully.

On the eastern flank, the Reds also held their ground doggedly. In that sector the North Korean troops, badly beaten earlier in the war, made a comeback, fought well.

The allied advance in the center and the Reds' tenacious stand in the east had left them with a huge salient bulging into the Eighth Army's right flank. Last week, hopeful dispatches mentioned the possibility of cutting off this salient by a thrust from the Pyongyang area north to the port of Wonsan. On the map, another allied move seemed to be possible: an invasion of the Wonsan area from the sea. If a beachhead could be established there, the base of the enemy salient could be squeezed from both sides and would probably become untenable. It would also stand a good chance of rolling up to the Reds' next best defense line across the peninsula, which runs from Wonsan to a point below Pyongyang (see map).

Whatever the U.N. forces did, they had virtually no hope of ending the war soon. The enemy's will to fight seemed unbroken. General Van Fleet predicted that the Chinese would attack again. Said he: "The Communists' declared intention is still to throw us into the sea. We do expect a third round of the Chinese spring offensive."

* Not to be confused with Pyongyang, North Korea's capital, 90 miles northwest.

WAR AT SEA

Carrier Action

From the aircraft carrier *Princeton* off Korea's east coast, TIME Correspondent Dwight Martin sent this report:

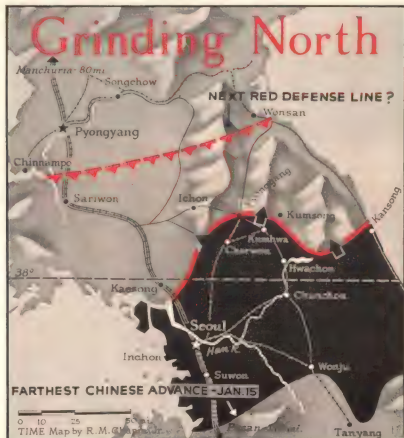
TASK FORCE 77 steamed northward at 22 knots through the cobalt waters of the Sea of Japan. On the flight deck of the *Princeton*, men in multicolored jerseys scurried to their positions for "recovery" (taking planes aboard). The "hot papa," in his shroudlike suit of white asbestos, waited too, ready to dash into flames for rescue if there should be a bad crack-up on the deck.

Overhead, under a leaden sky, three flights of F9F Panther jets wheeled around the *Princeton* in perfect formation. Over bull horns on the flight deck came the air officer's command: "White flag, land planes." The landing signal officer, from his screened perch astern on the flight deck, guided the first plane in with two orange paddles. It sailed in, tailhook down, picked up an arresting wire and stopped. His hook released from the wire by a scurrying, green-jerseyed deck man, the pilot taxied his craft forward, folding its wings as he went. One by one, the blue-black Panthers came in, caught the wire, pulled up like falcons brought to the wrist.

Blue-jerseyed plane-pushers, shouting like stevedores above the clatter of their tractors, hurried to get the planes back to the *Princeton's* stern for the next launching. Mechanics, refueling and armament men in scarlet worked the planes over for the next strike. In his chart room abaft the flag bridge, handsome, white-haired Rear Admiral George R. Henderson, commander of Task Force 77, listened to his pilots' reports on the results of their strike. One pilot's instruments had been damaged by enemy ground fire; another thought his plane had been hit too. A young ensign with peach-fuzz stubble on his chin indicated an enemy marshaling yard on the admiral's map. "We got a train here, sir, about ten or eleven cars." "Did they all burn?" the admiral asked. "No, sir," the ensign replied. "I think one group of five and another group of four burned." The admiral seemed satisfied.

White Flag: Going. The *Princeton* and her sister carriers in the task force operate around the clock. Together they can keep Panther jets, gull-winged Corsairs and big Douglas Skyraider attack bombers in the air 24 hours a day. Daylight operations from carriers are delicate enough. Operations at night require a catlike sense of touch and balance, perfectly trained crews and pilots.

One morning before dawn, the *Princeton* prepared to launch a regular flight of night he-klers—propeller-driven Corsairs and Skyraiders with special radar equipment for night flying. It was supposed to be a routine operation. At 3:30 a.m., under a tomb-black sky, the flight deck throbbed





PANTHER JETS RELEASING GAS BEFORE LANDING ON THE U.S.S. PRINCETON
On deck, the hot popo waited.

U.S. Navy—Associated Press

and shuddered as pilots warmed up their engines. From the bull horns came the command: "White flag. Catapult planes." A lighted wand in the catapult officer's hand described a series of red circles in the darkness (the signal to the pilot to turn up his engine), then swooped down. With the roar of two colliding freight trains, the starboard catapult hurled its plane forward. It thundered off the bow and roared upward into the night, trailed by a blue glow from its exhaust stacks.

The plane on the port catapult was ready. Once more the glowing wand circled in the darkness and plunged down. The catapult exploded into action, sent the second plane roaring off. Then, a dreadful sight: the plane was going down, not up. A second later it plunged into the sea and exploded in a great sheet of jagged white fire. Flaming debris smoked and crackled on the black water. While the emergency team went to work, the carrier continued on its course. There was no confusion. From amidships, men threw float lights overboard as the still-blazing crust of the crashed Corsair slid past. On the bridge, Captain William Gallery, the *Princeton's* commander, swore stoutly.

Orange Cross: Gone. Amazingly, the plane-guard destroyer—following the carrier for just such an emergency—managed to pick up the pilot of the crashed plane alive and not too badly burned. Captain Gallery ordered word of the rescue radioed to the other airmen who, ensnared in darkness, were waiting their turn to be catapulted into the night.

But the weather had closed in. The flight commander, still on board, requested that the remaining missions be canceled—except his own. He wanted to be with the one plane already aloft and to set his pilots an example. Two hours later the flight commander was shot down behind enemy lines.

Below decks, in the air operations office, a young seaman in blue dungarees chalked an orange cross on the status board, to mark another plane that would not return.

WOMEN AT WAR

A Family Matter

*Your war lasted so long! . . .
How did I find you? Very easily—
I simply drove along;
Now and then some soldier scowled
at me
And I smiled back—my best smile . . .*

That is the way Roxane, heroine of Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, explains how she got through hell & high water and enemy lines to her warrior husband at the front. Last week, in Korea, Roxane reappeared in the shape of a lively, British woman named Benita Lasseter.

Benita, 27, wife of Captain Matthew Lasseter of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, had traveled all the way to Tokyo to see her husband, only to have

him whisked away to Korea after a brief five-day leave. One day, in the company of friends in the Marunouchi Hotel, she wished aloud that she might follow him. A sympathetic young R.A.F. pilot sidled up to her. "Lady," he murmured, "I'll get you to Korea."

Two weeks later, the pilot sneaked Mrs. Lasseter aboard a big Dakota transport usually reserved for the private use of Britain's Japanese occupation commander, Lieut. General Sir Horace Robertson. That night she landed at a military airfield in southern Japan. She spent the following day hiding out in a poolroom. "I think you call it pool," she explained later. "Anyway, where they hit something with a stick."

Next day Benita flew on to Seoul. By late afternoon, every British regimental command post in the district had learned of her arrival. She was in the Chosun Hotel watching a vaudeville show with the soldiers when Matthew walked in, a four-day pass in his pocket. With a reserve that bettered even the best British tradition, he sat down beside his wife and watched the show with her. "Everybody was in stitches, of course," related Benita. "I heard one man mutter: 'Damned idiot.'"

For the next four days, Matthew enjoyed a rare kind of Korean leave. "It was sunny, like London in June," said Benita. "We took long walks in the country, and Matthew would introduce me around. He'd say, 'Look at it, look what's turned up,' and just beam. We had wonderful biscuits and gin in the huts with Matthew's friends. They had their pin-up girls sort of coyly half-turned to the wall."

When Matthew's leave was up, sympathetic superior officers cut through red tape and shipped Benita back to Tokyo. There, British headquarters felt less benign, announced that it would launch a prompt investigation of Mrs. Lasseter's escapade. But neither Benita nor the Fusiliers were much abashed. "What are they going to investigate?" asked one young officer. "It was purely a family matter."



Associated Press

BENITA LASSETTER
A smile can get a girl far.



NEW MAP OF CHINA, recently published in Peking, reveals some drastic changes which China's new masters have wrought. Most notable: 1) the Reds have lumped China's old provinces together into six new "control areas"—North, Northwest, Northeast, East, Central South, Southwest—commanded by Red Army generals; 2) they have shifted Inner Mongolia northeast from its old place on the map: part of what used to be Manchuria is now known as the "autonomous" region of Inner Mongolia; 3) Tibet, occupied by the Chinese Red Army, is mapped as another "autonomous" province of China; 4) Outer Mongolia, which Russia grabbed in 1924, is now marked as an independent country; 5) China's boundaries, as seen from Peking, now bite into Burma to include 23,000 square miles which the Communists claim; 6) the new map marks Formosa as Communist Chinese territory.

U.S. observers in Hong Kong have traced other things on Red China's map: Peking's power is weakest in the mountains

ringing China's southeastern coastal area where, by their own admission, the Reds have killed 1,000,000 Nationalist guerrillas and where at least another million are in hiding. The Reds have made plans for possible evacuation of the southeast coast area in case of an invasion from Formosa, are building up Lanchow, in the northwest, as a possible new industrial and communications center. They have built some new railroads around the city, are also moving some of their industry there. Still China's main industrial area: Manchuria (now known as the Northeast Control Area). The Mukden arsenal, only partly destroyed in the civil war, is still turning out small arms and ammunition. But the Communists, though committed to China's industrialization, will not be able to get large-scale heavy industry going for years, still rely on Russia for heavy machinery and armaments. Newest points of interest on China's map: the cities where the Communists staged their biggest mass executions of "counter-revolutionaries."

INTERNATIONAL

TREATIES

Statesman's Job

The U.S.-drafted peace treaty for Japan, one of the most generous and sensible in history, seemed to have cleared the last big hurdle. The British had opposed it chiefly because the U.S. wanted the Nationalist government to sign the treaty on behalf of China, while London thought the Communist Chinese government should. The U.S.'s John Foster Dulles, who drafted the treaty and went to bat for it in London, proposed a compromise: let Japan herself decide which Chinese government would sign.

The British cabinet, sure that Japan would choose the Nationalists, said no. Undismayed, able Diplomat Dulles went on negotiating. He convinced Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison, who in turn convinced the British cabinet; last week the British agreed to the U.S. compromise.

In a quick side trip to Paris, Dulles also got French agreement on the treaty draft, lost no time worrying about the Russians, who announced again that they would have nothing to do with it. The treaty was just about ready for signature by the wartime allies (Russia excepted), probably in August.

UNITED NATIONS

Alert in Westchester

In the good old days before World War II, a cop knew where he stood, in New Rochelle. In New York's staid Westchester County. It was Suburbia for the Suburbanites then, and, except for a few rough spots, keeping the peace was a cinch. Every now & then some shady-looking characters in veils and spangles would wander into town, but a good cop would spot them quick for what they were, and run them in. As one of New Rochelle's finest explained it delicately last week: "You know, gypsies—always out to commit some larceny by theft."

Nowadays things are not so simple. A lot of United Nations people had settled down in the calm, tree-shaded streets of Westchester. Some of these people come from countries no cop ever even heard of before. Nevertheless, a cop has got to do his duty as he sees it.

The way Patrolman Pasquale Lipsio saw it last week, when three ladies in flowing scarves went gliding into Bloomingdale's branch store in New Rochelle, it was simple: those gypsies were back in town. He promptly called his sergeant. Detectives John Dooley and Joe Reifenberger hopped into a squad car, sped to the store and proceeded cautiously to case the joint. There, sure enough, were the foreign-costumed ladies, two of them wandering through the gift shop, the third looking over spoons in the silver department.

No two stories match perfectly on what happened after that. The ladies claim they were manhandled. The cops say they were



JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Across the last hurdle?

not. At any rate, the three ended up in the squad car en route to police headquarters. There they were quickly identified as 1) Mrs. Shafia Farooq, wife of the second secretary to Pakistan's U.N. delegation, 2) Mrs. Rahat Said Chhatari, wife of another Pakistan delegate, 3) Nadira, her daughter. All three had traveled in from the Farooq home in nearby Larchmont for an afternoon of quiet shopping. Amid profuse apologies, the police explained their mistake. Snapped



SHAFIA FAROOQ & NADIRA CHHATARI
What's the matter with gypsies?

Mrs. Chhatari: "What's wrong with gypsies? They are as good as Americans." Later, the ladies were heard to remark that such an outrage could never have happened in Pakistan. By week's end, the matter had developed into an international incident; Pakistan was demanding an official apology. But New Rochelle's cops were standing pat. "I tried to explain," said Lieut. Lawrence Rubi patiently, "that when gypsies turn up in the city, our men are on the alert for mischief."

IDEOLOGIES

The Company He Keeps

Thomas Mann, one of the century's authentic literary giants, often uses his famous name for causes that have nothing to do with literature. Two years ago Mann hailed the Reds' big "Peace Congress" in Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria as a "ray of hope." He denied signing the Stockholm Peace Appeal, though the New York *Daily Worker* had carried a photostat of what seemed to be his signature on the petition; Mann claimed the signature was forged.

Last week Manhattan's anti-Communist weekly, the *New Leader*, published more evidence of Mann's political activities. It was a letter to Stalin's cultural commissar in East Germany, Poet Johannes Becher. More worshipful of Russia's boss than *Pravda*, Becher turns out such drivel as: "How happy must be the letter 'i' as it is permitted to form a letter in the name of Stalin." Cries he in his "Hymn to the Soviet Union":

*You are the citadel of humanity
In the storm of barbarism!
You are the world's best.*

A cantata by Becher for East Germany's Communists gushes:

*Look to the East for victory,
In the dawn,
What a glow!*

On the occasion of Becher's 60th birthday last May, Mann wrote him: "I love and honor in Johannes R. Becher the man—this deeply stirred heart . . . an *ethos* of continuity which predestines him emotionally to be a Communist and which politically has become a Communist creed. His Communism has positively patriotic color; as a matter of fact, it fulfills itself in patriotism . . . The day will come when all the German people will thank him . . ."

The German Communist press, which knows a plug when it sees one, joyously spread Mann's panegyric to Becher across its front pages. In Pacific Palisades, Calif., where Mann, now a U.S. citizen, is completing a new novel, his wife explained that her husband does not share Becher's political views but "is convinced of Mr. Becher's idealism." Said Daughter Erika: "Father feels badly that it is not possible to write a letter to a man any more without stirring up this kind of thing."

FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPE

Warning for the West

The French and Italian elections (see below) produced a somber warning for the West: democratic forces have, at best, contained the Communists' popular strength in the two countries, have not substantially reduced it. Despite all the West's efforts, there were to million people in France and Italy who—though not all of them were die-hard Communists—were still willing to say, at the polls, that in Communism rather than in democracy lies their hope for peace and plenty.

FRANCE

The Elections

The French elections, anxiously watched by the free world, produced no large decisions, brought no substantial hope that France will be any stronger or more nearly united than before. Main facts:

¶ The Third Force, France's rambling, diffuse coalition of center parties, will probably continue to govern, as best it can (it will need votes from Independents to do it).

¶ The Communists were pushed back.

¶ De Gaulle did not win, but he made significant gains.

The Gaullists, the largest party in the new Assembly, will be able to make the party voice heard more firmly than in the past, may be able to compel the Third Force to follow some of its policies. Still a possibility: De Gaulle may be able to split some of the Third Force groups away from the center, form a coalition government with them. If that happens, the Reds are sure to make trouble. The Communists suffered a sharp loss in Assembly

seats, suffered losses (less severe) in popular vote as compared with 1946. But they are still France's largest single party.

With returns from French overseas territories still to be counted, this is the shape of France's new 637-seat Assembly:

Gaullists	112
Communists	103
Third Force (including Socialists, Radicals, M.R.P., and splinter groups)	280
Right-Wing Independents (who go along with the Third Force on many issues) ...	97
Miscellaneous	4

The popular vote (round figures):

Third Force	6,400,000
Communists	4,500,000
Gaullists	3,600,000
Independents	2,100,000
Miscellaneous	400,000

The vote seemed governed by two essentially negative sentiments: discontent and routine. The vote for the Communists was probably as much the French workers' continued protest against still-too-low wages and rising prices as an avid option for Moscow from doctrinaire party members. Gaullist votes mostly recorded dissatisfaction with Third Force bumbling.

Moment of Choice. Election day was warm, clear and calm. Voting was heavier than expected: all candidates had exhorted Frenchmen to do their duty, and Roman Catholic leaders had said it would be less of a sin for Catholics to miss Mass that Sunday than to fail to vote.

Many people, bored or perplexed by the proceedings, interrupted afternoon strolls to vote, tugging their poodles into polling booths with them. Campers carrying knapsacks and Sunday fishermen with rods hustled in & out of the booths, eager not to



DE GAULLE
Power was still a possibility.

waste a delightful day. Lines of black-robed nuns came up to vote beside Communist workmen in their Sunday best.

At the moment of choice, many Frenchmen were earnest enough. "I'd better vote well," said an old man at Versailles, "it's probably my last chance."

President and Mme. Vincent Auriol cast their ballots in downtown Paris amid the pop of photographers' flashbulbs, then hustled off to the Auteuil horse races. Grey-suited De Gaulle, as dour as usual, voted in a schoolhouse in his home village of Colombey-les-deux-Eglises. Premier Henri Queuille, symbol of the Third Force, voted before TV and newsreel cameras in his constituency in central France, then flew back to Paris to watch the count.

The tepid calm of the election campaign hardly changed in the homestretch. Most meetings were humdrum, badly attended, polite. There were only a few brawls. In Nice, Communists and Gaullists clashed in a gun fight: three Communists were wounded. In Paris, leftists and Gaullists broke up a meeting of followers of former Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain who were campaigning for his release.

After the polls closed, first results flickered across luminous screens along the Champs Elysées. Parisians sat in their sidewalk cafés, totting up figures. Radical Premier Henri Queuille stayed up until long past midnight, finally went to bed saying: "As for me, I'm not worried." He was re-elected in his own district.

Who Won. Other familiar French figures to whom the day brought victory: able Foreign Minister Robert Schuman (MRP); Former Premier Georges Bidault (MRP); Minister of National Defense Jules Moch (Socialist). Also elected were two strays from France's darkest



BRAWLERS AT PÉTAINIST RALLY
Poodles got into the polling booths.

Associated Press.

days: Munich-going Edouard Daladier (Radical) and Paul Reynaud (Independent), Premier at the time of the fall of France.

Defeated: Paul Ramadier (Socialist), first Premier of the Fourth Republic; General Pierre Koenig (Gaullist), war hero and former French commander in Germany; De Gaulle's chief candidate (De Gaulle himself did not run for Parliament); Darius le Corre, a leader of France's newly formed "Titoists" (TIME, June 11).

Shortly after the polls closed, Pétainists learned they had won at least a victory of sorts. President Auriol, timing the announcement so that it would have no effect on the election, let it be known that he had commuted Pétain's life sentence to "permanent confinement" in a hospital; the 95-year-old prisoner, again & again reported near death in recent weeks, will leave the Ile d'Yeu, off Brittany, for the mainland as soon as he can be moved.

ITALY

Not Well Enough

The West read the results of Italy's spring municipal elections with vague uneasiness. Although the Communists had lost most of the towns & cities they had dominated, they had made disturbing gains in popular vote: Red ballots were up to 37.2%, v. 30.3% in 1948; in the same period, the Demo-Christian vote had dropped from 47.3% to 35.5%.

Yet the Communists lost 1,042 of the 1,959 communities which they had controlled, among them some of Italy's most important cities—Florence, Turin, Pisa, Genoa, Venice. Still in Communist hands: Bologna, Siena, Modena, Parma. Chiefly responsible for their defeat in the cities: Italy's new electoral law which automatically gives the majority party in a community two-thirds of the seats on the town council, instead of parceling them out proportionally as before (TIME, June 11).

The Communists achieved their gain after years of Marshall Plan aid to Italy, at a time when the country was probably in better economic shape than at any time in modern history, and despite the Roman Catholic Church's strong intervention for the Demo-Christian De Gasperi. Italian politicians had some explanations:

¶ Like a U.S. off-year election, the municipal elections seemed less important to Italians than a national vote. On many specific local issues, Italians felt safe in voting for the Communists—paradoxically, because they believe that Communism's threat to Italy has diminished.

¶ The Church's direct appeal from the pulpits for Demo-Christian votes may have hindered as well as helped, for while 99.6% of all Italians are Catholics, many cling to a stubborn anti-clerical tradition in politics.

Whatever the politicians' explanations, this fact remained: the West has done well in Italy during the past three years, but not well enough to chalk up an unqualified victory on its record.

NORWAY

Ex-Hero

Norway was abuzz with talk about a shocking case: the 32-year-old son of the commander in chief of the Norwegian navy was in jail, charged with being a Russian agent.

During World War II, Lieut. Per Edvard Danielsen's swashbuckling sea-raids against the Nazis made him something of a national hero. In 1941, as skipper of a motor torpedo boat, he helped strike one of the first blows against the Quisling government, in a Commando raid from Britain against Norway's Nazi-occupied island base of Maaloy.

But ashore, Sailor Danielsen lost his seagles, wavered into trouble. On a spree in London one night, he smashed through



PER DANIELSEN
Father never mentions his name.

a glass door in a salon of the swank Dorchester Hotel, where the Norwegian government in exile was meeting. Later, at the same hotel, he tried acrobatic stunts from the chandeliers. At war's end his disciplinary record was so bad that his father, Admiral Edvard C. Danielsen, tossed him out of the navy.

Young Danielsen nevertheless managed to get a job with the Geographical Survey, making charts of Norway's coastline. With his wife Anne, a known member of the Oslo Communist Party, he became a leader of Norway's small pro-Russian crowd. The police began to take an interest in young Danielsen's movements. They shadowed him from one furtive rendezvous to another, decided he was passing information to Soviet agents. On April 17, they pounced on him as he was talking to a Soviet Embassy underling in a suburban railway station. The arrest was bungled: Danielsen had already passed over his information, and the Russians refused to give it up, claiming diplomatic immunity.

Last week, ex-Naval Hero Danielsen was in Oslo's "No. 10" prison, awaiting trial. His father, an able, widely respected officer, was deeply distressed by his son's rowdy behavior and pro-Communist activities, has not spoken to him since war's end. Recently he saw him for the first time in five years, when he visited Per in prison, urged him to make a full confession. Per refused. These days, Danielsen sticks close to his desk at naval headquarters, planning Norway's defense against possible attacks from the East. He never mentions his son's name.

GREAT BRITAIN

Infection from the Enemy

The disappearance of British Diplomats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess was still a mystery without solution. A "well-informed source" said that the pair crossed the Pyrenees from Spain into France last week, traveling under assumed names; tourists said they saw them hurrying into Italy from Switzerland by way of the Simplon Pass; some amateur sleuths were sure the two had doubled back on their own trail, were back in Britain and hiding. When a daughter was born to Mrs. MacLean last week and her husband failed to give any sign, police all but abandoned hope that he and Burgess were still in Western Europe. Their guess: the two were either dead or behind the Iron Curtain.

MacLean and Burgess had left London on May 25, were last definitely reported in Rennes, France, running to catch a train to Paris. MacLean was head of the Foreign Office's American section and both men had served in the British embassy in Washington; they had access to plenty of confidential information which the Russians would be glad to get. Last week, London's Whitehall buzzed with rumors that the British counter-espionage unit, M.I.-6, was putting all Foreign Service men through a new and tighter security check, looking for traces of Communist sympathies or of homosexuality.

British newspapers were also hot on the trail. To check some tales about Burgess' private life, London's *Daily Express* dispatched its Hollywood reporter to Friend Christopher Isherwood, novelist (*Prater Violet*) and onetime parlor pink. "Was he a Communist?" mused Isherwood. "Well, like the rest of us, he was very much in favor of the United Front and Red Spain and so forth . . . It meant, don't you see, that we were pretty favorable towards Russia . . . I mean, it went without saying. But as far as I know, Guy was never a card-carrying party member. I have the strongest personal reasons for not wanting to go to Russia and I should think Guy Burgess would have exactly the same sort of reasons. We both happen to have exactly the same sort of tastes, and they don't meet with the approval of the Soviets. In fact, I'm told they liquidate chaps with our views—rather beastly, don't you think?"

Most Britons were less casual about the



JAPANESE BEAUTY was delicately exemplified in triplicate last week when Fujiko Yamamoto (center), Miss Nippon of 1950, posed for news photographers with runners-up Miss Tokyo (Yoshiko Tamura, left) and Miss Sendai (Keiko Mimura, right) at a farewell party in Japan, just before she sailed for a good-will tour of the U.S.

case. It stabbed sharply into the vitals of British pride and security. "It is the same sort of wound," wrote the weekly *Time & Tide* in a soul-searching article last week, "as that caused in the U.S. by the opening phases of the Hiss-Chambers duel . . . What reality is there now in our English assurances, in whose subtlety and strength we have taken such quiet pride? . . . Here are no lately nationalized refugee scientists, no fly-by-night fanatics making somber rendezvous . . . If there is a particle of truth in the sinister rumors and speculations which have been fired, what Mr. Hides are masked by the agreeable Dr. Jekylls whom everybody knows and likes? . . . [What can] stem the infection which the enemy appears able to inject into the bloodstream of us all, so that brother looks sideways at brother, and the friend of thirty years, the guest at lunch party or weekend frolic, becomes a bad security risk?"

IRELAND

"He's In!"

In the visitors' gallery, during the first session of Ireland's newly elected Parliament last week, a girl in a white blouse and green beret sat working at sums. As each of the 14 independent members who held the balance of power in the new government got up to speak, the busy spectator made a mark under the name "Dev" or "Costello." In the elections, two weeks before, Dev's party had won 69 seats; all other parties and the independents together had won 78. Unless the independents now voted for Prime Minister John Costello, he would not be able to form a government, and Dev would get in.

"I think Mr. de Valera will provide the best government for the country," said the Farmer Party's Patrick Cogan. The girl made a mark on her paper. "Sixty-nine and one is seventy," she murmured. "He needs four more."

Next to speak was former Health Min-

ister Dr. Noel Browne, whose resignation over a public-health bill had brought on the election (TIME, June 11). "Costello's government was . . . against the interest of the people . . ." began Browne. The girl marked down 71 under Dev.

Three more members spoke; all favored Dev. "Seventy-two and one-seventy-three—seventy-four," counted the girl, as her pencil hovered over the page. "He's in!" she cried at last.

By a vote of 74 to 72, stubborn, hard-fighting old Eamon de Valera once more became Ireland's Prime Minister. Manhattan-born De Valera, 68, had held that job for 16 years, had seen Ireland achieve full independence, before he was defeated at the polls three years ago.

Dev's control promised to be precarious at best. "The new government will be balanced on a razor's edge," said the *Irish Times*. But for the moment his triumph was secure. When the new Taoiseach left the Parliament to get his seal of office from Ireland's President O'Kelly, it took 20 of Dublin's finest to hold back the cheering crowds.

As one of his first official acts, Dev announced that Ireland would not join the Atlantic Pact until Britain gave up Northern Ireland.

GERMANY

Rockabye, Comrades

West Berlin's Socialist *Telegraf* last week reported that state-run nurseries in Germany's Soviet zone have been ordered to lull their tots to sleep with a new nursery rhyme:

*Händchen falten,
Anglein suchen,
Eine Minute
An Stalin denken.*

*(With folded hands,
While eyelids sink,
For a moment
Of Stalin think.)*

THE PACIFIC

Surrender

Six years ago, U.S. dive bombers sank three small Japanese cargo ships in the harbor of the tiny island of Anatanhan, 61 miles north of Saipan. Thirty-three Japanese soldiers and sailors scrambled ashore and set up camp on the island. The men lived on lizards, mangoes, bananas and coconuts, made clothes for themselves out of parachute nylon salvaged from the wreckage of a B-29.

The derelict group was rent by a minor civil war: eight of the men were murdered by their companions; the others were held in thrall by a dictatorial seaman named Ichiro, who threatened death to anyone trying to escape. When the U.S. Marines took over the island in 1945, the Japanese hid in the hills. Letters from home, dropped obligingly on the beach by the U.S. Navy, told them the war was over and urged them to come home, but the Japanese refused to surrender.

Last week, finally persuaded by a letter from his brother, Petty Officer Junji Inoue, clad in parachute shirt and pants, stepped out of Anatanhan's bushes and gave himself up to the crew of a Navy tug. Still holding out with one machine gun in the island's hills: 18 of his companions, who were still unconvinced that peace had broken out.

POLAND

In Babie Doly

From Warsaw last week came a story of two more curious survivors of World War II. A six-foot Nazi soldier with a beard reaching to his knees, and another who soon dropped dead of a heart attack, turned up in the village of Babie Doly, 20 miles from Gdynia, claiming that they had been trapped for six years in an underground storehouse.

The bearded one, no mean storyteller, gave a detailed account to Poland's Communist authorities, generally no mean storytellers themselves: during the German retreat in 1945, he and five other German soldiers had been looting the store, when German demolition bombs destroyed its entrance and entombed them. Two of the trapped men committed suicide; another two died. The two remaining buried their comrades in piles of flour, lived on the vast stores of food in the bunker, washed in schnapps to conserve the small supply of water which seeped through cracks in the concrete walls. When Polish workers cleared the rubble from the shelter's entrance, they crawled out.

IRAN

Cliff Hanger

Fraught with real peril to the Western world though it was, the news from Iran sounded like a chapter from *The Perils of Pauline*. Britain was hanging on to a sheer cliff and the spectators were watching breathlessly to see whether she would fall.

From London came four company ne-



ON AND ON—OVER THE MILES AND THROUGH THE YEARS—FLOWS THE MAJESTIC COLUMBIA RIVER

Over the miles and through the years...

Incredible beauty, yes—but there is another comparison that can be drawn between nature and a Lincoln car. It is the extraordinary *durability* of both.

If we could show you the Lincolns being built...if only you could watch the painstaking precision work that goes into every part of every car...then you would see for yourself the reasons

behind the almost unbelievable dependability of these great automobiles—the Lincolns for 1951.

And if we could take you to the test track...where the cars demonstrate their stamina over the most punishing miles you have ever seen...then you would be convinced indeed of the longer life built into every Lincoln.

One thing you can do—easily—is see and drive the great new Lincoln or Lincoln Cosmopolitan. Priced considerably lower than you think, Lincoln is economical, too.* Why not go to your dealer soon, and discover what proud owners mean when they say, "Nothing could be Finer!"

LINCOLN DIVISION—FORD MOTOR COMPANY

*Based on comparison of estimated and actual fuel economy figures. Economy figures shown on the Lincoln are based on the Lincoln.



REARVIEW MIRROR, A 1951 LINCOLN, and a 1951 LINCOLN COSMOPOLITAN. All other models are available in 1951. Economy figures shown on the Lincoln are based on the Lincoln.

Nothing could be finer—*Lincoln*

Best in Bourbon
Bottled in Bond

Charter Oak

Made Grander by
the Years Gone by



gotiators to open talks with the Iranian government. Forthwith they got a truculent ultimatum from Iran's finance minister: within three days the British must hand over 75% of their oil profits since March 20. Alternative: Iran would break off the talks. The British, who know that Iran needs money, and intend to play that card for all it is worth, replied that they were ready to make a "good-will payment," but for the moment no more.

Menacing background noises suggested that the Iranians were in no mood to wait. They ran up the Iranian flag over the oil-field installations in token seizure, threatened to take them over in fact and throw the British out. Iranian politicians continued to make fiery statements blaming all of Iran's poverty on the British. The company's general manager made plans for the evacuation of British nationals from the Abadan area.

Then, in true thriller fashion, U.S. Ambassador Henry Grady rode to the rescue—or temporary rescue. He sent a go-between to the bedside of frail, faint-prone Premier Mohammed Mossadeq, who was so weak that the doctors gave him a transfusion (seeing that it was American plasma, Mossadeq cracked: "Do you think it will make me more reasonable?"). On Grady's plea, Mossadeq gave London two more days to answer the Iranian ultimatum. For the time being, at least, the British were still hanging on.

BURMA

"Burmocracy"

One political party in Burma defines its aims as "burmocracy," i.e., a government strictly Burmese in nature. The term might well be used to describe Burmese politics in general. Last week Burma began voting in its first general election since it gained independence three years

ago, and the proceedings were strictly Burmese.

Because guerrilla warfare continued throughout the nation, voting would last several months, with polling booths to be set up whenever and wherever the fighting stopped for a while. The rice-rich country (which Red China would like to gobble up) has more than a dozen clashing political parties, at least two of which (the Stalinist White Flag Communists, the Trotskyite Red Flag Communists) are still in armed rebellion against the government. Besides, thousands of Karen tribesmen are waging guerrilla war against government forces. Legal opposition parties run the gamut from the frankly pro-Russian Workers & Peasants Party to the pro-British Burma Union Party, which advocates a return to the Commonwealth. Somewhere between stands Premier Thakin* Nu's Anti-Fascist People's Friendship League, a vaguely socialist group whose declared aim is "stability."

Last week, Premier Thakin Nu, a devout Buddhist, whom Burmese call "the man with the rosary" because he daily prays for peace, once more called for a halt to the "evil cult" of gun rule. In Rangoon, jeeps and Studebakers owned by Thakin Nu's partisans hustled voters through the driving rain to polling booths. Voting proceeded smoothly. The only untoward incident: in four of Rangoon's 106 polling places, poll watchers threw out all ballots because of a technical oversight—election officials had failed to stamp them with the required rhinoceros seal.†

A determined opposition, led by one-time cabinet Minister Thakin Ba Sein did what it could to muster votes. But it seemed certain that Premier Thakin Nu and his candidates would win. Said one local pundit: "The government has many defects and some fellows in it are darned mischievous, but what about opposition? Their history sheets don't give good accounts of them, so we will choose the lesser evil."

Burma's future seemed sure to continue essentially burmocratic.

INDIA

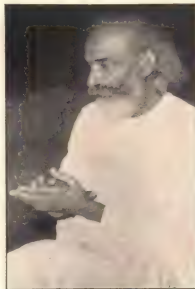
Revolt Against Nehru

Prime Minister Nehru last week faced a noisy rebellion within the ranks of his own Congress Party, the force that put him into power.

The Congress Party is a sprawling conglomeration of Indian factions whose great aim, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, was Indian independence. Once that aim was achieved, it found itself

* Meaning master. The term, like *sahib* in India, was once generally used to describe Burma's British overlords. When the British left, almost every self-respecting Burman promptly assumed the title for himself.

† The rhinoceros has no political significance. It was chosen as an identifying symbol because rhinoceroses are rare in Burma and hence presumably hard to duplicate. That, anyway, is how the Burmans reckon.



RIGHT-WINGER TANDON
He caused a moment of pique.

without a unifying purpose. It grew fat and lazy, today harbors many timeserving officeholders, not a few black-marketers. Nehru, only a middling politician, lacks the skill to hold the crumbling structure together. He bothers little about the party machine, does not even know the names of provincial leaders.

Biggest split in the party came when Purushottamdas Tandon, an orthodox Hindu, managed to get himself elected Congress president last year. Tandon is a right-winger in resolute control of Congress' political machines. Nehru does not like him. In a moment of pique after his election, Nehru backed Jiwatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, a left-winger and disciple of Gandhi, to start an opposition movement against Tandon. The movement grew bigger and louder than Nehru had intended. Whereupon the Prime Minister did exactly what he does on international issues: he climbed on the fence, refused to back either Tandon or Kripalani.

That got Kripalani sore, and he turned on Nehru. Last week Kripalani, having seceded from the Congress Party, met with 1,000 delegates from all over India on the banks of the Ganges in Patna (capital of famine-stricken Bihar province); they formed a new party of their own, named it the People's Party.

Kripalani denounced the Congress Party for being corrupt, and Nehru's government for using police state measures ("Can there be greater shame than that my telephone is tapped?"). Kripalani professed his loyalty to Nehru personally. Cried he: "I have no greater friend than Jawaharlal Nehru. What is Congress today except the name of one man—Nehru? That name has been prostituted . . . His ministers are betraying him . . ."

Next month, Nehru and the Congress Party leaders will meet in Bangalore to see what they can do about the unprecedented challenge to their power.



LEFT-WINGER KRIPALANI
He caused a climb on the fence.

THE HEMISPHERE

CANADA

Disaster in Montreal

One night, after long prayer, Ste. Cunegonde, wife of Henry II, emperor of Germany, fell asleep and was lifted into bed. Her reader fell asleep soon afterward and, dropping her candle, set fire to the palisade and bedclothes. The empress and her reader were roused from sleep by the noise and heat of the fire, and making the Sign of the Cross, the fire instantly dropped out. Although the empress was lying on a bed blazing with fire, and the flames burnt fiercely all around her, yet her night clothes were not touched, nor did she suffer any injury whatever.

—Papal Bull issued in 1200.

With Ste. Cunegonde as their patron, the Grey Nuns founded an asylum in Montreal's St. Henri tenement quarter in 1895. The grim, grey stone building was a haven for orphans and old people. The aged, living out their days on \$25-a-month government pension checks, were lodged in bare upstairs rooms in the western side of the building; the children lived in the east wing.

Last week a long awaited improvement

was under way at Ste. Cunegonde's. Workmen with acetylene torches were installing a new elevator. The old folks, who daily shuffled up four flights of stairs to their fifth-floor quarters, were overjoyed. Only Fortunat Taillefer, 70, who once had been a welder's helper, fretted about the acetylene torches blazing away so close to the tinderlike stairwell and the old wooden floors.

Taillefer was leaving the third-floor chapel after noon prayers when he saw smoke billowing up from the new elevator shaft. He cried "Fire!" An alarm was sounded. Taillefer and the other old men had time to hobble downstairs. The 182 orphans on the east side held each other's hands in a human chain and fled out.

But on the upper floors flames raced to the old women's quarters before firemen could head them off. The Mother Superior, Sister Rita Gervais, dashed in with a fire extinguisher; she never came back. The blind, bedridden and crippled were trapped. All hope of rescue went when the roof crashed and the old building blazed like a well-fueled furnace.

Within an hour, the fire had spent itself. Thirty-five women, including two nuns, were dead in Ste. Cunegonde's ashes.

MEXICO

Vampires

Awakened by the screams of his children, Farmer Panfilo Castro scrambled out of bed and groped for the kerosene lamp. In the flickering light, he saw a winged shadow dart toward his youngest child, then flit out through the door of the hut.

While Castro and his wife were soothing the terrified children and wiping blood from tiny gashes in necks, faces and arms, they heard screams and shouts from the nearby hut of the Zavala family. Castro went to the door and looked out. Against the paling sky, he saw the thing returning—a bat with a twelve-inch wingspread. Castro grabbed the bat, squeezed it, flung it to the floor, stomped it to death. When he looked at his hand, he saw blood spurting from a finger.

A few weeks later, three of the Castro children, one of the Zavala children and then Panfilo Castro himself died in convulsions. The village of Platanito, in the state of Sinaloa, was thunderstruck.

A local doctor diagnosed the cause of death as *derriengue*, a form of rabies transmitted by the vampire bat, *Desmodus rotundus*.^{*} *Derriengue* is a scourge of Latin American cattle, killing half a million head a year in Mexico alone. A rabies-infected bat shows no symptoms for three months or so; then it suddenly goes mad, even attacks other vampires. In this way, the disease is transmitted from one bat to another. Within three to 15 days, the rabid vampire dies; anything it has bitten during that period is likely to contract *derriengue*.

When the local doctor's report on the Platanito episode arrived in Mexico City last month, public-health officials dispatched two rabies experts to the area. They killed vampires with torches in abandoned buildings and hollow trees, asphyxiated them with smoke in caves, destroyed them by setting fire to the dry leaves of palm trees. Last week Mexican newspapers, with sighs of editorial relief, announced that vampires had been wiped out in the Platanito region.

"I Wanted a Husband . . ."

In Mexico one day last week, thousands of Señoritas were relying on 13 pennies and a prayer to land a husband. The day was June 13, the 720th anniversary of the death of St. Anthony of Padua. An old Mexican custom guarantees that if a girl burns 13 centavos from 13 men, burns 13 candles and prays to St. Anthony on his day, she will get her *hombre*.

Three teen-agers, certain their quest

^{*} Found only in the warmer parts of the Americas, *Desmodus rotundus* feeds exclusively on blood. The bite of a non-rabid vampire ordinarily does a human victim no serious harm, but rabid vampires are deadly. *Derriengue*, like other forms of rabies, can be prevented by vaccination.

VISITOR TO WASHINGTON



Arturo Paul Minguez
GALO PLAZA

Arriving in Washington this week for a six-day state visit: Ecuador's President Galo Plaza Lasso.

Born: Feb. 17, 1906, in Brooklyn, when his father, General Leonidas Plaza, twice President of Ecuador (1901-05, 1912-16), was minister to the U.S.

Appearance: Tall (6 ft. 2 in.), well-built (200 lbs.), good-looking, greying. Has one prejudice about clothes: "I have never worn striped pants and I never will."

Education: Attended the University of California where he played football, and the University of Maryland where, he says, he played the horses. No earned degrees. When his father cut off his allowance, he sold apples on Wall Street, peddled New Jersey real estate, rented out his raccoon coat through the 1929 football season (\$12

a weekend), worked as a Grace Line assistant purser.

Career: Took over management of the rundown family estates, one of the largest in Ecuador, on his father's death in 1933. Introduced tractors, combines, alfalfa, contour plowing, hybrid corn. Built up one of the best herds of Holstein Friesian dairy cattle in South America. Founded Quito's excellent American School in 1940, after one of his daughters came home from the Colegio Alemán crying "Heil Hitler!" Served as ambassador to Washington, 1944-46. Elected President in 1947 on an independent reform ticket for a four-year term. Concentrated on restoring political stability (there had been five Presidents in eleven months). Has thus far succeeded in maintaining a completely democratic regime. Has also modernized administration and brought in technicians of Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corp. to help improve agriculture.

Private Life: Married, has six children. Seldom misses a bullfight (no mean amateur *torero* himself) or horse race. Likes weekends at one of his farms. "Every Friday night I resign," he says, "and resume office Monday morning."

Country: Roughly the size of New England, Ecuador is on the equator, as far south of New York as Los Angeles is west. Its 3,200,000 people are mostly illiterate Indians and mestizos living under towering Andean volcanoes, delving and spinning much as their ancestors did in Incaic times. Most noteworthy products: rice, bananas, balsa wood, Panama hats, shrunken heads. Most urgent needs: education, roads, earthquake damage repair, all of which President Plaza hopes to discuss this week with Washington lending authorities.



© Juan Gutman

ST. ANTHONY & PETITIONERS One had a beautiful accident.

would be blessed, trooped into Mexico City's Church of San Juan to raise fervid dark eyes to the statue of St. Anthony, encrusted with silver hearts which are the gifts of successful supplicants. At the same church, Della Ruiz, 24, lamented: "He pays no attention to me. I won't come any more. If he wants to help, he knows where I live." But Felipa Moreno, 27, had a glowing testimonial: "I can never thank San Antonio enough for the beautiful accident he provided me. Four years ago, I wanted a husband very badly. After my prayers, I was in such a state of ecstasy I rode the bus three blocks past my stop and jumped off while it was still moving. I broke my leg, and a strong man picked me up in his arms and carried me to a drugstore and phoned the Red Cross. For a month he visited me daily. Now he is my husband."

ARGENTINA

Confiscation

Argentine law exempts newsprint from import duties when it is used for "cultural" purposes. Last week the Perón government ruled that newsprint used for advertising is subject to the tariff. From the Ministry of Finance to the chief opposition papers went telegrams demanding payment of back duties. For *La Prensa*, ordered to come across in 72 hours, the ruling meant that its recent "expropriation" by the government was actually confiscation; the \$2,300,000 assessed for customs would probably just cancel out the newspaper's "value" the way the government will compute it. For *La Nación*, which got no specific deadline to pay its \$1,250,000 in back duties, the message was an ominous hint of doom.

Peronista papers print advertising too. But they got no telegrams from the Ministry of Finance.

"LONG-DISTANCE CHAMP!"



UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED!

Thousands are switching to Armstrong Tires with Rhino-Flex construction. They're unconditionally guaranteed for 18 months against all road hazards. And they're made by the Armstrong Rubber Company—producers of better passenger, truck and tractor tires for 38 years. There's an Armstrong dealer near you displaying "Tuffy" Armstrong, the Rhino. Look him up! Armstrong Rubber Company, West Haven 16, Conn., Norwalk, Conn., Natchez, Miss., Des Moines, Iowa. Export Division: 20 East 50th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

ARMSTRONG Rhino-Flex TIRES

PEOPLE

The Working Class

When Senator **Kenneth Wherry**, Republican floor leader and onetime Nebraska mortician, made reference last week to "the Senator from New Michigan," gallery regulars promptly added it to their growing list of Wherryisms. Samples: addressing the chair as "Mr. Paraglyph," offering a comment as "my unanimous opinion," referring to Indo-China as "Indigo China" and the old War Department Civil Functions Bill as the Civil War Functions Bill, calling Spessard Holland of Florida "the Senator from Holland" and Oregon's Wayne Morse "the distinguished Senator from junior."

A reporter who tried to get in to see **Maurice Chevalier** after a performance in Rouyn, Quebec, was turned away by the star's manager: "My good man! You must realize he is a tired old man. How do you think you will feel at 63?"

In the midst of the cattlemen's fury over his price rollbacks on beef, Price Stabilizer **Mike Di Salle** went to a University of Denver banquet, complained after taking only a couple of nibbles of his sirloin: "I just can't stand steak any more!" (see BUSINESS).

Columnist **Walter Lippmann**, after 20 hard years at the job, announced that he was taking a "long" leave from his New York *Herald Tribune* column chores. "Anyone who has been that long in the boiler room of the ship," he wrote, "had better come up on deck for a breath of fresh air and a look at the horizon." Besides, he was anxious to get going on his new book, *The Image of Man*, meant to be a successor to two earlier books, *A Preface to Morals* and *The Good Society*.



KING LEOPOLD & PRINCESS
A new order for Belgium.



JAMES STEWART & FAMILY
An old Hollywood custom.

During a day at the Senate Office Building, the Washington Red Cross bloodmobile got a donation from only one Senator: Oklahoma's **Robert Kerr**. "They're so busy, you know, with all these awful investigations going on," explained a Red Cross lady. "One girl just called me to say her Senator said he'd been sweating blood for a week with **Secretary Acheson**, and didn't have a drop left."

Matter of Opinion

Variety's Editor **Abel Green**, touring in Europe, sent back his impressions of continental night life for the folks in little old New York: "No question about Paris' gaiety, which long since has had the edge on British austerity. And while the British festival . . . has resulted in the city on the Thames having a little more bounce than usual, it still makes the British capital a road company of Paris, so far as *esprit* is concerned . . . The Rue Blondel *maisons de tolérance* have long since been outlawed, [but] the prosties [on the streets] are as surprising in their pert good looks and simple good taste in clothes as in the plenitude of numbers."

New York City's Metropolitan Opera, said its Vienna-born manager, **Rudolf Bing**, during an audition tour of European music capitals, "is superior to anything in Europe . . . One of the worst things I find [in Europe] is that young singers are pushed into heavy work too too early because they need money."

Britain's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs **Ernest Davies**, who has been tarrying in Paris at the Council of Foreign Ministers session hamstrung by Russia's **Andrei Gromyko**, got a request from his six-year-old daughter in London: "If you are coming home on Saturday will you bring Mr. Gromyko cors I love him and think he looks very nice . . . Love Sally."

Social Notes

Home from the hospital, Kelly and Judy Stewart, twin daughters born last month to Gloria Hatrick McLean Stewart and **James Stewart**, Hollywood's most eligible bachelor until he married at 41, joined their parents and Mrs. Stewart's two sons by her previous marriage, Ronald and Michael, for a traditional movie-land rite: the first family publicity stills.

The first big party for staffers from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe was held by British **Field Marshal Montgomery** on the lawn before the 17th Century castle of Courances near Fontainebleau. Among the guests who sipped drinks à l'anglaise (lukewarm and weak) and chatted with the host: **General & Mrs. Eisenhower**.

In Greenwich, England, somebody swiped the seven-inch, diamond-studded headdress presented to **Admiral Lord Nelson** in 1798 by Sultan Selim III of Turkey to commemorate Britain's victory over Napoleon in the battle of the Nile.

Somehow, a copy of *Le Drapeau Rouge*, Belgium's Communist sheet, turned up on the back seat of the presidential Cadillac used by **Margaret Truman** during her stay in Brussels. In the absence of a better explanation, a U.S. diplomatic aide hurriedly gave a diplomatic one: "Everybody keeps informed on what the enemy is doing."

King Leopold III, storm center of Belgian politics since his surrender to the Germans in World War II, announced that he was giving up his throne next month, two months ahead of the promised date. Then His Majesty, with his commoner wife, the **Princess de Rethy**, departed for a two-week vacation at the French Riviera. After the coronation of Leopold's eldest son July 17, Belgium's new monarch will be **Baudouin I**.



Where every day is Saturday night

In almost every business, there are cleaning, scouring and scrubbing jobs that run 'round the clock. In fact, cleaning is often a business within a business—one where every day is Saturday night—where industry needs and welcomes all the help it gets from chemistry.

Water alone doesn't do the job well enough, quickly enough. But, when a Monsanto detergent is added to water, it immediately takes on increased cleaning power and speed—spreads more rapidly, penetrates more deeply, wets more thoroughly. Thus more dirt is loosened up, lifted out, floated and then carried away through the more complete rinsing action of Monsanto detergents. Things really get clean!

This multiple action is a multiple help in cleaning all manner of factory products, dishes, automobiles, glass, metals, painted surfaces, fabrics, floors—it removes oil, grease, stains, perspiration, acids, grit and just plain dirt.

Monsanto produces and sells to manufacturers of industrial and household cleaning materials a large family of anionic and nonionic detergents. Some of these Monsanto detergents have "all-purpose" qualities—are equally effective in hard or soft, hot or cold water. Some are used to provide abundant suds; some to control dusting; some to retard sudsing. Others combine extra water-softening qualities with high detergency—useful in hard-water areas, especially where scum and soap curds present a problem... In addition to these detergents, Monsanto manufactures other chemicals and solvents basic to cleaning.

If you are in the business of manufacturing or compounding cleaning materials, look to chemistry. Often it will give you just the help you need—most economically and satisfactorily... Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Limited, Montreal and Vancouver.

To Manufacturers and Formulators

Cleaning is only one of many important industry operations where Monsanto contributes to economies in production and improvements in products... Among the numerous Monsanto chemicals used in the preparation of cleaning compounds, those listed below are of special interest to manufacturers and formulators.



Heavy-equipment cleaning is only one of the big jobs that can be done with water, activated with a little Santomere® No. 1 used alone or in a prepared compound. Equally effective for cleaning large areas of metal, glass and painted surfaces.



Wool processing is only one of many operations in the textile industry where Monsanto detergents improve both products and production. Sterox® SK and Sterox 6, for instance, are nonionic detergents that are extensively used for degumming wool.



Commercial cleaning compounds are greatly improved by the inclusion of Monsanto's Sterox CD—a nonionic detergent that contributes de-dusting and controlled-sudsing properties.

GET MORE INFORMATION... Formulators and manufacturers interested in cleaning are invited to contact Monsanto for information on the following products:

- ☐ Santomeres, in liquid, flake, powder or paste form... ☐ Sterox CD, for controlling dusting and sudsing... ☐ Sterox SK and Sterox SK, nonionic surface-active wetting agents... ☐ Sterox 5 and Sterox 6, wetting, re-wetting and scouring agents... ☐ Chemical solvents ☐ Orthodichlorobenzene, for metals cleaning... ☐ Cyrolo and Dievelohexamine, for vapor-phase inhibitors.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Serving Industry... Which Serves Man

The flavor that Nature made famous

Authorities on Scotch know that the *Spey River Valley* is the birthplace of Scotland's finest whiskies. They know that here Nature has given her best in water and in grain and in everything it takes to make the finest flavor possible in Scotch. *The best Scotch is born . . . not made.*



GILBEY'S **Spey-Royal**



*By appointment Scotch Whisky Distillers
To H. M. King George VI*



86.8 Proof

86.8 Proof, 100% Scotch Whiskies. Distributed by National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.

MEDICINE

Born for Television

Promoters of televised medical demonstrations had always steered clear of childbirth. How could they be sure that the baby would be born on time? For the American Medical Association convention at Atlantic City last week they scheduled color television (over a closed-wire circuit) of a birth, and the expected happened: the happy event was deferred beyond television time. But the program builders found another expectant mother synchronizing her pains with their plans.

In return for having her hospital bills paid, Mrs. James Gallagher, wife of a McKee City roofer, agreed to have her fifth baby before the cameras. At 1:30, the baby's head became visible on the



MICHAEL GALLAGHER & FRIENDS
A sip, a snip and a swig.

screen. After a few more minutes Philadelphia Obstetrician John C. Ullery began to think about using forceps to speed the birth and ease the pain. Mrs. Gallagher, wide awake and sipping Coca-Cola, had had only light caudal anesthesia.

At sight of the forceps, several women in the audience of 1,500, gathered around multiple sets, seemed about to faint. But more of the baby's head appeared and Dr. Ullery laid aside the forceps, decided that only some cutting of the perineum was needed. A quick snip, and the whole head appeared. The rest of the 9½-lb. baby soon followed. Said Ullery: "This is a boy." The crowd applauded.

At 2:07, after being upended and drained of mucus under the camera's eye, Michael Gallagher gave his first yell. A few minutes later, Mrs. Gallagher raised herself groggily, looked at the camera, and took another swig of Coke.

Off Ag'in, On Ag'in

The 12,000 doctors who attended the American Medical Association's 100th annual convention were prepared to fix their attention on matters medical, confident that their great battle against "socialized medicine" had been won. At the outset, retiring President Elmer L. Henderson announced that the husband & wife team of Whitaker & Baxter, who have run A.M.A.'s high-powered propaganda campaign against compulsory health insurance, had finished their job. Said Surgeon Henderson: "As of now, we have defeated the efforts to socialize medicine."

"We're like surgeons in public relations," explained platinum-haired Clem Whitaker, who got \$100,000 a year for running the \$4,500,000 campaign. "We perform the operation, and when the patient recovers we move out." Whitaker & Baxter had been working full time for A.M.A., needing doctors and public alike to fight the Truman-Ewing health scheme (TIME, Feb. 20, 1950). They were itching to get back to California and round up some new accounts.

In midweek A.M.A.'s board of trustees made a complete about-face, announced that it had decided to keep Whitaker & Baxter for another year. Puzzled delegates were given no insight into inner-circle reasoning. Whitaker "guessed" that the board wanted to keep the fire department alerted "in case the fire breaks out again." Still unsettled: Whitaker & Baxter's new salary. One thing settled: they will be free to take other clients, serve A.M.A. chiefly as consultants.

The convention also:

¶ Installed Surgeon John Wesley Cline of San Francisco as A.M.A. president, and chose Heart Specialist Louis Hopewell Bauer of Hempstead, N.Y. as president elect for next year.

¶ Decided that while yearly federal aid for hard-up medical schools would be bad (it might be habit-forming), the Government could properly help out with lump sums for construction programs.

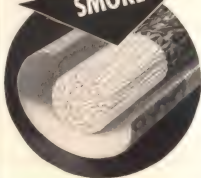
A Cold Sweat

A.M.A. delegates heard blunt words from an outspoken Navy surgeon recently returned from Korea. There, said Captain Eugene R. Hering, "Our woeful lack of military surgeons has again been demonstrated. . . . Our greatest weakness [is] the lack of medical officers who are psychologically prepared, physically toughened, professionally capable and sufficiently aware of the military aspect of any given campaign."

As an example of what doctors must face in war, Captain Hering cited the fighting withdrawal of the 1st Marine Division, with which he was serving as division surgeon, from the Changjin Reservoir to Hungnam last December. The conditions: "Thirty degrees below zero weather with no fires or warming tents, frozen C rations for food, snow for water, and the

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**THE NICOTINE AND
TARS TRAPPED BY
THIS VICEROY FILTER
CANNOT REACH YOUR
MOUTH, THROAT
OR
LUNGS!**



*Reader's Digest,
January, 1950.

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PER PACK THAN NON-FILTER TIP BRANDS.**

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yet my mouth feels
fresh, clean and cool
No "DENTURE BREATH"
for me*



"I keep my false teeth clean and odor-free with Polident. When my plate feels clean and fresh and cool from a Polident bath, I'm safe from Denture Breath."

Mrs. S. B. McE., Longview, Wash.

You know what Mrs. McE. means—it's a wonderful feeling to know that you're not offending friends with Denture Breath. And it's great when your plates feel clean and cool and fresh—from their Polident bath.

Remember, dental plates need the special care of a special denture cleanser. Don't brush, soak them in Polident (only about a cent a day) to keep them sparkling clean, free from Denture Breath. Get Polident tomorrow.

NO BRUSHING

Soak plate or bridge daily—fifteen minutes or more—in a fresh, cleansing solution of Polident and water.



POLIDENT

RECOMMENDED BY MORE DENTISTS
THAN ANY OTHER DENTURE CLEANSER

hills lined with screaming Chinese thousands for 16 bloody miles."

"The division suffered 2,400 cases of frostbite during the withdrawal," said Captain Hering. "We had good clothing in sufficient quantity, and the men had been indoctrinated, although they were not trained Arctic troops by any means. But the very nature of that fight made it impossible for the troops to take all precautions. Men would struggle up the steep hills to drive out the Chinese and protect the column of vehicles; their feet would perspire, then they would be pinned down and the sweat would turn to ice. They had no facilities for drying socks and even changing them must have been difficult. Men arrived in Hagaru [a clearing station] with a shell of ice around their feet inside their boots.

"Fifteen hundred were evacuated . . . by air, the remaining [cases] either being minor, or the men refused to turn in, despite the pain and danger of permanent injury, in their desire to fight their way out with their comrades. This sorting of frostbite . . . was almost brutally done, as we needed every man capable of bearing a rifle on the fight down [to Hungnam]. I personally passed on all controversial cases, using as my criteria the feet of the 5th Regimental surgeon. He refused to be evacuated although he could not walk without great pain, but insisted on riding in an ambulance with his medical section. Those worse than he were evacuated; those less [severe] fought their way back . . .

"Not over 3% of the total [2,400] had any permanent loss of substance" (i.e., toes or other tissue). In all, Captain Hering said, the 1st Marine Division's faithful medics handled 6,000 casualties in twelve days.

Polio Precaution

If there is any medical connection between getting inoculations for children's diseases and catching poliomyelitis, doctors do not know what it is. But researchers on three continents have reported that when a child, after recent inoculation, contracts the paralyzing form of polio, the paralysis seems most likely to strike the injected arm or leg.

For that reason, New York City's Department of Health last week suspended diphtheria and whooping-cough inoculations (except for infants under six months, who are virtually immune to polio) at its 76 child health stations.* The ban will run until Oct. 1.

Nightmare Death

When Nemecio Tutop, 37, went to bed in his quarters at a sugar-plantation camp on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, he seemed to be in perfect health. Next morning he was found dead, and there was not a mark of violence upon him. Last week the Hon-

* Similarly, operations for removal of tonsils or adenoids, or even teeth, have long been discouraged in the spring and summer polio season, because they seem to increase the likelihood that polio will cause paralysis.

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and
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olulu coroner's physician, Dr. Alvin V. Majoska, listed Tutop as the 43rd in a baffling succession of healthy young adults, all Filipinos, who have died in their sleep in the last six years for no discoverable reason.

Dr. Majoska's autopsy showed that there had been bleeding in Tutop's inflamed pancreas (the big gland which produces insulin and digestive juices). The same had been true in 25 of Majoska's autopsied cases. This disorder, or "acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis," is far from rare on the U.S. mainland. There it may strike at any hour, waking or sleeping, but usually pain gives a longer warning before a crisis develops, and more patients recover than die.

His Filipino cases are different, Dr. Majoska argued: all died in their sleep. Moreover, Dr. Majoska did not believe



Dr. ALVIN MAJOSKA

A gasp, a groan and a cough.

that the 25 findings of pancreatitis explained the deaths, because there were 18 of the 43 cases, similar in all other respects, without it.

Most of the victims slept in dormitories, and companions reported that they had gasped, groaned, coughed or choked for a few moments before they fell silent. None showed signs of food or other poisoning. No intestinal parasites have been found. The victims were not neurotic. The only clue: many went to bed after a heavy meal, which might cause wild dreams. It has been suggested that the terror conceivably could lead to a fatal "reflex shock."

After eliminating everything he could think of from alcoholism to witchcraft, Dr. Majoska got one shred of evidence which supports the dream-death theory. It came from the Philippines (where Tutop left a wife and four children). There, similar cases have been reported and called *bangut*, implying that the victim died in a nightmare.

YOU'RE IN GOOD COMPANY... WITH A GIN AND TONIC. The smartest, coolest people everywhere are enjoying the smartest, coolest drink under the sun. Join them. You're sure to like Gin and Tonic made with Quinac. You'll like its lightness... its dryness... and, above all, its deliciously different taste.

HERE'S THE SECRET OF GIN AND TONIC. Just put a 1½-oz. jigger of gin in an 8-oz. glass. Plenty of ice. Thin slice of lime or lemon. Fill with Canada Dry Quinine Water. It's the secret of cool, contented guests—and of a very popular host.



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EDUCATION

Harvard '26

What are Harvardmen really like once they get out into the world? This week, in one of the most comprehensive class reports ever published—*Harvard 1926, the Life and Opinions of a College Class*, by Cornelius DuBois and Charles J. V. Murphy (Harvard University Press; \$2.50)—readers could find out just what happens to Harvard's old grads in 25 years of worldly endeavor.

The Class of 1926 went through college during the Coolidge boom, when the Yard was also booming with such great names as Charles Townsend Copeland, George Lyman Kittredge, Bliss Perry and Irving Babbitt. But only a handful of the 745 have become headlines (among them: Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, *This Week* Editor William Ichabod Nichols), and far more have made the *Social Register* (23%) than *Who's Who in America* (8%). After 25 years, the average Harvardman, '26, has become a happy, prosperous gentleman with a goodly share of virtues and some surprising vices.

Falling Hair & Psychiatry. Time has treated him fairly well; at an average age of 46, he admits to being grey-haired (43% of the class), to worrying a bit about falling hair (27% are bald), but generally, he has his teeth (16% have some false teeth). He may have had a nervous breakdown (5%), undergone psychiatric treatment (12%), and been divorced (13%). A few of his classmates (1%) admit to having cheated on their income tax. Another 1% have fathered illegitimate children, 5% have kept mistresses. One old grad hinted that he was an embezzler. Another served a sentence for planting a stink bomb in the ventilating system of the New York Stock Exchange.

Chances are that the average member of '26 is married (91%), has two children, and owns his own home (75%). He owns twice as many cars as the average American, and makes almost four times as much money (median income: \$11,000). After 25 years, the favorite profession is the law (14%); the next is teaching (8%).

Teachers make the least money; admen and manufacturers (2% and 9% respectively) make the most. There are men in the class who can do almost anything, says the class report, except "dig ditches, run an elevator, operate a lathe . . . repair a television set, press clothes, cobble a worn pair of shoes, or hoe the corn."

Church & Canasta. In college, more than half the class was of Republican background. Today, the ratio runs about the same—Republicans 56%, Independents 26%, and Democrats 16%. But 33% of the erstwhile Republicans have become Democrats, and 30% of the Democrats have become Republicans. One out of 20 men still votes Socialist.

In their well-appointed homes (seven out of ten have radio-phonographs and washing machines), Harvardmen play canasta and bridge, and worry about war with Russia and atomic bombing. Only three out of ten go to church with any regularity, but six out of ten believe in God. One out of five has written a book, and one out of ten has run for some sort of public office—from justice of the peace to President (Eugene Daniell, who ran in 1932 on the Commoners ticket—a short-lived organization of Bostonians, dedicated to the promise of a living wage for everyone).

All in all, they are a busy group who make more than their share of radio speeches (25% have done so in the last two years) and give their share of press interviews (38%). They are happy (83%), and nine out of ten are very glad they went to Harvard.

Goodbye, Messrs. Chips

Each year, U.S. colleges and universities must say goodbye to famed, favorite and aging teachers. But this year the farewells will be a lot less numerous than usual. Reason: since professors have just come under social security coverage, many campuses are keeping their 65-year-olds on long enough for them to qualify for federal pensions. Among those who did retire last week, pensions or no:

The University of California's IRA B. Cross, 70, who in the last 37 years has



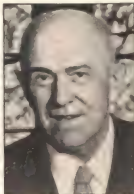
KNIGHT

Gordon Caster-Fortune, Cliff Bond—ASUC, International Roberts

"One-third of the time makes up for all the rest."



MORIZE



John Henderson, Gordon Coster—Liss, Milton H. Wogenburn



OGBURN RUGG

"You've got to give yourself completely."

driven and inspired more than 50,000 students to mastering their basic economics. A fierce and spluttery lecturer, "the Doc" was also a pushover for bad puns ("The man who invented spaghetti used the noodle"), an authority on "aids to lazy gardening," the sworn enemy of coeds who powdered their noses in class and of graduate students who married girls without money ("I'm sorry for you, I'm sorry for you").

Harvard's husky **ANDRÉ MORIZE**, 66, dean of French literature professors in the U.S. In 1917, scholarly André Morize (he published the first critical edition of *Candide*) arrived at Harvard as a dashing French lieutenant assigned to teach trench warfare to ROTC students, stayed on to make a career of teaching literature. With time out only to serve as a director in France's commissariat of information early in World War II ("You're pure," said Commissioner Jean Giraudoux, who appointed him. "You don't know anybody"), "Le Beau André" has remained at Harvard ever since—an elegantly tailored, youthful-looking six-footer who has never been known to deviate from his own advice: "You've got to give yourself completely when teaching—in class, out of class, every moment."

The University of Pennsylvania's **OWEN J. ROBERTS**, 76, who in 1948 became the first U.S. Supreme Court Justice ever to serve as dean of a law school after leaving the bench. A man with a phenomenal memory and a mind crammed with courtroom lore, he was a patient, polite professor ("Well, that's close to it . . ." he would say when a student gave a wrong answer), in four years did more to enhance the national prestige of the law school than any other dean before him.

Columbia Teachers College's **HAROLD RUGG**, 65, one of the top apostles of the "society-centered" and "child-centered" school. In his famed social science textbooks (more than 2,000,000 copies), Harold Rugg slashed away subject barriers, tried to revolutionize social science teaching in the schools by combining history, geography, civics, economics into a "total portrait." His blunt, New-Dealing criticisms of U.S. history, past & present, raised storms of protest in the '30s and early '40s, made Author Rugg ("To keep

issues out of the school is to keep life out of it") one of the most controversial teachers of his time.

The University of Chicago's **FRANK HYNEMAN KNIGHT**, 65, onetime Illinois farm boy who became the nation's leading economist of the orthodox, classical school. Always seated in class ("You know how I happened to leave the farm? Well, it was my feet"), he acridly criticized everything from Lord Keynes to the stock market, gave such brilliant but rambling lectures that one student was moved to remark: "Two-thirds of the people in his classes never know what he's talking about, and one-third doesn't know two-thirds of the time. But the remaining one-third of the time makes up for all the rest."

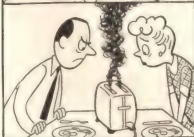
The University of Chicago's **WILLIAM F. OGBURN**, 64, the top social statistician in the U.S., onetime director of research for President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends. In 40 years of teaching and research, Sociologist Ogburn has delved deep into everything from living costs to population movements and the tyranny of the machine. His plans after retiring: "I want to spend three months seeing every athletic event in Chicago, then I want to go to all the movies, then I would like to spend several years traveling—I haven't seen the Orient yet—and I want to look at all the national parks, and I want to see some swamps. Then I want to write . . ."

The Inconstant Nymph

The life-sized nude statue of Sabrina, goddess of Britain's Severn River, has led a hectic existence ever since a state official first presented her to Amherst College in 1857.* From the first, Amherst men heaped indignities upon her, painting stockings on her shapely limbs, clothing her in gaudy diapers, lugging her away from her pedestal to celebrate foot-

* Lieut. Governor Joel Hayden saw the original statue while on a trip to Europe in the 1840s, had a bronze copy made and set up on the front lawn of his estate. According to one version of the story, his brother-in-law talked him into donating Sabrina to Amherst at a time when the college was beautifying its campus. Another version: when Hayden's God-fearing constituents objected to such a display of nudity in front of his mansion, he made a politician's decision that pleased both college and constituency.

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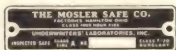
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ball victories. In the '80s, Amherst's president tried to banish her from the campus, but the janitor charged with her disposal confessed that he "couldn't kill a woman" and hid Sabrina in his own barn.

Sabrina emerged a few years later as guest of honor at a Class of '88 dinner, was similarly feted by 1890's graduating class, and stolen several days later by a member of the Class of '91. The theft set the ground rule for the campus feud which ever since has flared and faded and re-flared between odd- and even-numbered classes. In the struggle for possession of her comely 300 pounds, Sabrina wound up in some odd spots: hidden away in the depths of a West Virginia coal mine, in the basement of a sausage factory, a bank vault, various wine cellars and wells. One resourceful student once claimed her on a



AMHERST'S SABRINA
Ask John Milton.

forged express bill, sent her off to Europe on a luxury liner.

In 1934, fearing that the rival classes might suffer worse damages than had already befallen their graven image (now minus an arm and a foot due to wear & tear), Amherst officials persuaded her transient keepers to give her up, retired her to the college museum behind three locked doors. There she gathered dust for seven tranquil years, until she was mysteriously beheaded by ill-wishers, promptly reheated by the late President Stanley King, who tracked down her tortured top. After that, Sabrina was bolted to the floor.

But last week, Sabrina was on the move again. During the night, students (presumably from the class of '51) had sneaked into the museum, opened the doors with keys made from wax impressions from the curator's key ring, cut Sabrina loose with an acetylene torch, and lugged her out into the darkness.

Amherst officials were sure that Sabrina would turn up again. But they had no real clues, except perhaps a hint from Sabrina herself, to be found in John Milton's *Comus*: "And I must haste ere morning hour/ To wait in Amphitrite's bower."



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To help speed this effort, we are operating our plants at maximum capacity and we are vastly expanding our facilities to turn out more primary aluminum. In time, our increased production will be shared by everyone.

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By stretching over a mold, aluminum sheet can be shaped easily into complex forms such as aircraft engine nacelles, fairings and wing sections. Result: more economical mass production!



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Rapid drawing process, possible with workable aluminum, results in economy of metal and production time when making such products as the condenser cans for electronic equipment.



By forging, aluminum can be made into high strength shapes such as pistons for the aircraft industry, or truck wheels. Workability, light weight results in fast production of more units.



By extruding, aluminum can be formed easily into a wide variety of intricate shapes. Extrusions permit simpler, less costly fabrication, save time, labor, material.

RADIO & TV

Standing Room Only

Boxing promoters, who have been complaining that TV is ruining the gate at prize-fights, had something to cheer about. The Joe Louis-Lee Savold fight (see SPORT), put on without commercial radio or TV, drew to Madison Square Garden a crowd of more than 18,000 fans, a gate of \$94,684. Contrast: last month's televised heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Joey Maxim in Chicago drew only 7,226.

Movie theater owners, who have also been suffering from TV competition, had their own cheering section. Though not telecast over the air, the Louis-Savold fight was experimentally piped by coaxial cable over closed circuits to six cities, shown on eight theater TV screens at prices ranging from 64¢ to \$1.30. More than 27,000 customers saw the show and every theater had a full house. In Baltimore, S.R.O. signs were up an hour before the fight began.

But TV set owners were not so happy about it all. The elated boxing promoters announced that the experiment would be repeated at next week's Jake LaMotta-Bob Murphy fight. The fight can be seen only in New York's Yankee Stadium or by paid admission at the eight TV-equipped theaters.

The Toast of the Town

"You're an inspiration to us all," said the studio visitor, emotionally pressing Ed Sullivan's hand. "It takes a real man to get up there week after week—with that silver plate in your head." So many other viewers have warmly congratulated him for his triumph over facial paralysis, twisted spine and other dire but imaginary ills, that Sullivan has just about given up protesting that he is and always has been sound of wind and limb.

"When I walk on the stage I apparently look as if I'd just been embalmed," he says moodily. "I don't know why, but people get maternal about it."

The TV Sullivan is a strange contrast to the bumptious know-it-all of Sullivan's Broadway column in New York's *Daily News*. His TV expression—or lack of expression—is a cross between that of Joe Louis and a cigar-store Indian. When he walks out to introduce an act he looks as though someone had wound him up with a key—located somewhere under the coat hanger that seems to have been built into the broad shoulders of his double-breasted jacket. But viewers appreciably approve his wooden personality. Sullivan's hour-long, celebrity-studded variety show, *Toast of the Town* (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS-TV), has been continuously on the air since 1948, has won more than 300 awards and citations, is rated a close runner-up to Milton Berle.

In those three years, *Toast of the Town* has also scored some notable firsts. Margaret Truman made her TV debut on the show. So did Bob Hope, Dean Martin &



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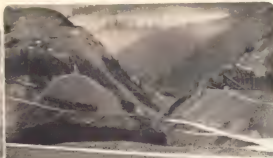
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LAKE AREA	400 ACRES
LENGTH	8.3 MILES
SHORE LINE	45 MILES
MAX. STORAGE	455,000 AFT
2.30% STORAGE	10,500 AFT
DAM	
HEIGHT	450 FT
LENGTH	1,500 FT
MAX. THICKNESS AT BASE	400 FT
CONCRETE	1,500,000 CU YDS
STEEL	75,000 LBS
SHORE LINE	45 MILES
MAX. STORAGE	455,000 AFT
2.30% STORAGE	10,500 AFT
CONSTRUCTION	
STARTED	1954
COMPLETED	1958
EST. COST	\$75,000,000



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Jerry Lewis, Sam Levenson, Faye Emerson, Vaughn Monroe, Charles Laughton used the show to launch the Bible readings that are now a staple of the lecture circuit; Gloria Swanson publicly revealed her belief in God, and Hedy Lamarr renounced the role of seductress long enough to sing *Rock-a-Bye, Baby* exactly as she does to her own children.

Toast of the Town now pays Sullivan \$125,000 a year (compared with his \$35,000 annual income from the *News*), and



ED SULLIVAN & GLORIA SWANSON
He hasn't been embalmed.

beginning this week the sponsor, Lincoln-Mercury, will pay more than \$2,225,000 to keep the show on for its fourth year of television. Sullivan, who is a little dizzied by these boxcar numbers, remembers that the talent on his first program, including Rodgers & Hammerstein, who worked for nothing, cost only \$270. He says: "We couldn't get the same people today for less than \$12,000."

Three years of TV experience have given Sullivan only one rule of thumb: always have one act that will appeal to children. For the rest, he says: "I get the best acts I can, keep them as short as I can, and get myself the hell off the stage."

The New Shows

Guess Again (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS-TV) is an ambitious, unsponsored, over-complicated quiz show employing six experts (at least three too many) and an amiable moderator named Mike Wallace. Most of the opening show was devoted to explaining the game and rechecking the competitors' scores, and to a series of interminable charades acted to the hilt by Comic Joey Faye.

Wonderful Town (Sat. 9 p.m., CBS-TV) brings back to television the snowy shoulders and sunny plumb of Faye Emerson. Feverishly sponsored by Pepsi-Cola with animated cartoons, bubbling glasses, jingles and urgent testimonials, the new show intends each week to salute a different U.S. city. The opening program was dedicated to Boston. On hand, presumably to hail their native city, were Cartoonist Al Capp, born in New Haven,

Q Did Christopher Columbus discover beer in America?



A Yes, in 1502, he found it brewed by the natives of Central America.

We are indebted to Christopher Columbus for proof that beer is truly an American beverage—having been brewed and enjoyed in this hemisphere long before the coming of the white man. In 1502 Columbus reported that Central American Indians made a brew "... of maize, resembling English beer."

More about this historical, economic and social role of beer is presented in the book, "Beer and Brewing in America." For a free copy, write to the United States Brewers Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.



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ROPE AND TWINE FOR MARINE AND INDUSTRIAL USE

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Conn.; Singer Georgia Gibbs, born in Worcester, Mass.; Cinemactor Jeffrey Lynn, born in Auburn, Mass.; Comic Ezra Stone, born in New Bedford, Mass.; and Composer (*Syncopated Clock*) Leroy Anderson, born across the Charles River in Cambridge. The talk between Faye, born in Elizabeth, La., and her guests was both literate and amusingly informative; the production slickly paced. This week: Chicago.

Midwest Hayride (Sat. 9 p.m., NBC-TV) originates in Cincinnati and is billed as "an hour of songs, fun and laughter." The songs are full of hillbilly yips and cowboy yodels; the fun is provided by a backwoods M.C. with a burlesque approach; the laughter comes from mock titles like *If I Can Get Through the Mattress I'll Meet You in the Spring*. On the credit side: some spirited square dancing.

Mario Lanza Show (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS) gives Tenor Lanza a chance to display a repertoire ranging from such popular songs as *Be My Love* to Toselli's *Serenade*. The pause between vocals is enthusiastically filled by Sponsor Coca-Cola.

Chronoscope (Mon. 11 p.m., CBS-TV) sets out to find "the truth in the vital issues of the hour," a fairly large order for a discussion panel that sits for only 15 minutes and is repeatedly interrupted by commercials for Longines-Wittnauer watches. The resident truth-seekers are Veteran Newsmen Frank Taylor (former managing editor of the late *St. Louis Star-Times*—see *PRESS*) and *Newsweek* Contributing Editor Henry Hazlitt. As guest performer on the opening show, Admiral William Blandy doubted that the Soviet Union would start a war, but urged "anticipatory retaliation" whenever U.S. Intelligence indicated that Russia was planning an aggressive move.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, June 22. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

79th Division Maneuvers (Sat. 4 p.m., NBC). From Camp Pickett, Va.

The Price of Peace (Sat. 6:15 p.m., CBS). Guest: Russia's U.N. Delegate Jacob Malik.

NBC Symphony (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). Soloist: Alec Templeton.

The Ramparts We Watch (Mon. 9 p.m., ABC). Hour-long documentary on the defenses of Western Europe, written by Joel Sayre.

America's Town Meeting (Tues. 9 p.m., ABC). "Is the West Finished in Asia?"

TELEVISION

Pulitzer Prize Playhouse (Fri. 9 p.m., ABC). Edna Best, Sidney Blackmer in three one-act plays.

Comedy Hour (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis.

Four Star Revue (Wed. 8 p.m., NBC). Danny Thomas.

Starlight Theater (Thurs. 8 p.m., CBS). *Three Hours Between Planes*, with Virginia Gilmore, John Forsythe.

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Of course, Continental had to develop special machinery to make the process commercially practical. But making scientific discoveries practical is an old story to our research people. Today hundreds of canners all over the country are using the "Steam Vac" process—a better way to keep quality in by taking air out.



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PIONEERS IN BETTER TRANSPORTATION

THE PRESS

The P-D Takes Over

Managing Editor Norman Isaacs of the St. Louis *Star-Times* hurried down to his office ahead of nearly everyone else one morning last week. As his staffers drifted in, he called them into his office to break the surprising news he had heard only the afternoon before. Then he sat down and wrote the news for Page One, took the story to the composing room himself. Composing Room Superintendent Earl Barker read it and gasped: the *Star-Times* had been sold to the rival *Post-Dispatch* (circ. 290,052), would publish no more after that afternoon's press run.

Post-Dispatch Publisher Joseph Pulitzer had bought the *Star-Times*'s name,



THE *STAR-TIMES*'S ROBERTS
Why go broke gracefully?

linotypes, presses, newsprint and circulation (179,803) to gain a monopoly in the afternoon field, leave St. Louis with only one other daily newspaper, the thriving morning *Globe-Democrat* (circ. 282,611). Reported price: between \$3,500,000 and \$8,000,000. The downtown five-story *Star-Times* building was not included in the deal; neither was the paper's ABC radio outlet, KXOK, or its FM affiliate, *Star-Times* Publisher Elzey Roberts had sold out because "material costs have risen faster than the increased revenues necessary to meet them."

The city room grapevine had carried no warnings of the sale. From outward appearances the *Star*'s position had not been precarious. It had made money since 1932, despite rising costs, had carved out its own niche in St. Louis. Its small but spring-legged editorial staff took an underdog's delight in occasionally beating the *P-D* on stories. Like the *Post-Dispatch*, it generally followed a Fair Deal line, and like the *Post-Dispatch*, it had

its unpredictable lapses, e.g., both supported Dewey in '48.

Publisher Roberts himself, more a business office man than a journalist, had seemed determined to stay in business. He had inherited control of the old *Star* from his father, John C. Roberts, one of the founders of International Shoe Co., had combined the *Star* with the St. Louis *Times* in 1932. A few months ago he began planning to enter the Saturday-Sunday field next October; he had just hired the *Nation's* Washington correspondent, Willard Shelton, as his chief editorial writer. A new copy-desk man was on the way from Binghamton, N.Y., and another had just reported for duty.

What prompted Roberts to get together with Pulitzer three weeks ago was the fact that newsprint was going up \$10 a ton (TIME, June 18). Roberts' plan for the new Saturday-Sunday edition—aimed, newsmen suspected, at blurring the morning *Globe-Democrat* into merging production facilities with the *Star-Times*—was not working out. Said Roberts: "As a businessman, I've given 36 years of my life to this business. But I'll be 60 next March, and I don't intend to go broke gracefully." The outlook for almost 600 *Star* employees, including 100 editorial staffers, was dark. Some of them grumbled that Roberts should have found a buyer who would keep the paper going. The *P-D* promised to hire "some, but not many"; the rest would leave with severance pay.

"Space Was Annihilated..."

As former city editor of the New Orleans *States* and a Democratic Congressman since 1941, Louisiana's F. (for Felix) Edward Hébert (pronounced A-bear) knows what makes a news story. This spring he got his hands on a natural: along with three other Congressmen and a Senator he went to Eniwetok for the latest atomic bomb tests (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS), from which all working newsmen were banned. Before he left, Hébert agreed to do an exclusive series on the tests for his old paper.

Last week, when Hébert's pieces came out, the *States* offered the series free to others. The Associated Press and International News Service picked up the Congressman's irradiated prose. Sample quote: "I had a feeling that I was standing at the gates of hell looking into eternity . . . Space was annihilated . . . You feel so pitifully helpless." The United Press passed up Hébert for its own eyewitnesser by Illinois Representative Melvin Price, onetime East St. Louis (Ill.) *Journal* sportswriter, whose prose was pallid by comparison: "It seemed my eyes would be strained."

Washington newsmen demanded to know why the Atomic Energy Commission had played such favorites. Said AE Chairman Gordon Dean apologetically, there were still plenty of tests to come, and "a number" of newsmen will probably be cleared to cover them.

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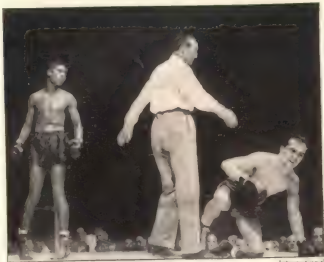


Lamp



Toaster

See TV's New Westinghouse "Summer Theater" Every Week



AGAINST FRITZIE ZIVIC (1942)

For a counterpuncher, a counterpunch: for a leather thrower, more leather.



Charles Hoff—N.Y. Daily News
AGAINST KID GAVILAN (1948)

Ben's Finest Round

Even before the National Open tournament got under way last week, the nation's top golfers—and some of the best from abroad—were grouching about the rugged rough, the grainy greens and the cannily placed traps on the 6,927-yd. Oakland Hills course at Birmingham, Mich. The gripes took on added weight when Defending Champion Ben Hogan himself took a six-over-par 76 on the first round, for a dismal 19-way tie for 41st place.

But machine-like Ben Hogan was never one to let a tough course bother him for long. On the second round he cut his score to 73, moved up to 16th place (with ten others), five strokes off the leading pace set by South Africa's Bobby Locke. In the third round, Hogan's 71 gained three more strokes on Locke, then in a tie for the lead with Jimmy Demaret. Going into the final round, Hogan teed off early, wound up by giving the others something to shoot at: a spectacular 67, the first par-busting score of the tournament. Under the pressure of Hogan's blazing finish, Locke misfired to take a 73, finished third (behind Clayton Heafner); Demaret blew himself to a sky-high 78, finished in a tie for 14th.

It was Ben Hogan's third Open title in four years.* Almost in tears when a gallery of 10,000 broke into wild cheers as he sank his final 12-foot putt, Hogan relaxed into a victory grin and resorted to superlatives for one of the few times in his career: "The toughest course . . . and the finest round I have ever played."

Who Won

¶ C. V. Whitney's Counterpoint, the \$115,100 Belmont Stakes, the nation's most searching test (a mile and a half) for three-year-olds, over favored Battlefield

SPORT

(by four lengths) and Battle Morn; in New York, Derby Winner Count Turf finished seventh, 20 lengths back.

¶ Wisconsin's crew, the intercollegiate rowing regatta on the turbulent Ohio River, over Washington by 1½ lengths and Princeton, third; at Marietta, Ohio.

¶ Ex-Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis, an aging (37) shadow of the Brown Bomber, a sixth-round knockout (a right to the belly, a left hook to the head) over Lee Savold, 35; in Manhattan.



BEN HOGAN AT OAKLAND HILLS
A tough course didn't bother him long.

Businessman Boxer

[See Cover]

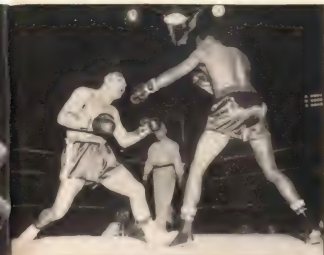
For the professional boxer, fight day is a solemn day, and World Middleweight Champion Sugar Ray Robinson takes it as solemnly as lesser men. There are no high jinks, none of the footloose fun of other days. It is a time for early morning prayer, which Sugar Ray makes in any handy church, denomination immaterial. It is a day for not shaving (to keep the skin tough), a day for a tea & toast breakfast—nothing more. It is a day of long minutes in a narrow, chilly dressing room, while a manager and trainer swap yams to break the tension.

Last week, fight day for Sugar Ray came in Antwerp, where he was to meet The Netherlands' top middleweight, Jan de Bruin. As always, there was time to kill. Sugar Ray was up at 7, went to Mass in a nearby church at 8, had finished breakfast by 10:30. At 11:30 he shuffled across the Avenue de Keyser from the Century Hotel for the formality of weighing in. After that came a long nap back in the hotel. Not until 3:30 did the real business of the day begin.

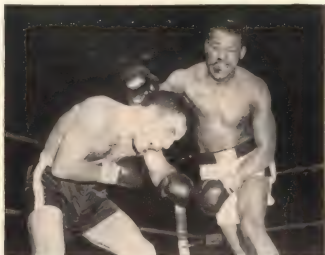
In the dressing room of Antwerp's Sportpaleis, Trainer Harry ("Papa") Wiley had unpacked the bag, spread a clean linen sheet over the rubbing table, laid out the clean woolen socks, the purple trunks, the boxing shoes with new laces. Robinson gave one dour look at the preparations and grumbled: "It's cold here."

But as fight time approached, the champ began to loosen up. Pacing up & down the room, throwing in a quick skip-step before each turn, he began kidding with Papa and Manager George Gainford, was soon talking baseball and skipping an imaginary rope. By the time he walked down the aisle to the ring, jogging rhythmically to some inner melody, the atmosphere of tension and strained horseplay was gone. From the instant the bell sounded, Sugar Ray Robinson was the master craftsman who knew just what he was doing—the

* The year he missed: 1949, when he was recuperating from the car crash that nearly took his life. Hogan still has one Open to go; Bobby Jones won it four times.



AGAINST ROBERT VILLEMMAIN (1950)



AGAINST JAKE LAMOTTA (1951)

Uppercuts for an oyster: teamwork for an angry bull.

best fighter, pound for pound, in the world.

Bong-Bang-Bong. Relaxed and loose, he cautiously circled the Dutchman, spotted a sudden opening. He threw a left jab to the belly and De Bruin, gaping in surprise, dropped to the canvas. De Bruin picked himself up at the count of one, sparred warily for a moment, then rocked Robinson with a hard right. At round's end Robinson confided to Gainford and Trainer Peeewe Beale: "Man, that cat can smoke" (that fighter can hit).

"Bang-bang-bang him in the belly," said Gainford. "Slow him up." Robinson went to work, snake-whipped De Bruin with sharp lefts. Right hooks, crosses, uppercuts and underswung boklos* crashed through De Bruin's blockade of glove and muscle. Robinson was on target, bombarding his opponent with boxing's most effective and versatile arsenal. By the middle of Round Eight, De Bruin had had enough. Pummeled and pounded by a copper-colored whirlwind that seemed to buffet him from all sides, he wearily threw up a hand in a gesture of defeat and ambled out of the ring. It was Sugar Ray Robinson's 125th victory in a string that has stretched for eleven years with only two draws and one defeat.

Relaxing in the locker room afterwards, Robinson shook off the fight-day mood with the air of any conscientious businessman dismissing his office cares. "Thank God that's over," said Sugar. "That boy could punch."

Then he got dressed, in a conservative blue suit, white shirt, black shoes, and turned to tidying up a few other details. He had to pose with a group of doctors to whom he had presented a \$10,000 check in the name of the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. There were some notes to get off to New York—to Runyon Fund Treasurer

Walter Winchell, to Jim Farley, to Crooner Billy Eckstine. Soon after midnight he was yawning off to bed, thinking of his golf (middle 70s). "I got a date to play at St. Cloud [near Paris] tomorrow."

Celebrity in Residence. By last week Sugar Ray Robinson had gone through three fight days since he arrived in Europe last month for his second triumphal tour of the Continent. In the process he has handily polished off some of the best of Europe's middleweights: De Bruin, Kid Marcel, Jean Wanes. At week's end he made it four in a row by defeating

France's ex-welterweight champion Jean Walaack. Far from resenting it, Europeans have made "*Le Sucre Merveilleux*" their newest, most clamorously idolized hero. As a combination *boulevardier*, Damon Runyon Fund frontman and one-man boxing stable, Robinson is Paris' No. 1 celebrity in residence.

Whenever Sugar's fuchsia Cadillac convertible pulls away from the Claridge and heads up the Champs Elysées, grinning gendarmes wave ordinary traffic to a stop. Bicyclists swarm behind him, like gulls after a liner, happily shouting his name, "Ehh-Ro-Bean-Song!" While Sugar Ray, once a skinny little kid growing up on the street corners of Harlem, grandly replies with his newly acquired French: "Yeah, ça marche."

Since he first stepped off the boat at Le Havre, invitations have been pouring in at such a rate that it takes two secretaries to sort them into categories—"yes," "no," and "maybe." Among the "yes" occasions recently was a white-tie benefit where Amateur Dancer Robinson's high-flying buck & wing stole the show from Edith Piaf and Louis Jouvet. Again, there was a plaque to be unveiled in honor of France's late Middleweight Champion Marcel Cerdan and Sugar Ray presided at the ceremony. Again, Boxer Robinson turned out to receive an Oscar from a French boxing magazine as the "best fighter of the year," and made a modest acceptance speech.

Business Comes First. Frankly reveling in all the acclaim, Sugar delightfully skims the Paris Page One stories reporting his progress. But Robinson is too good a businessman to forget his main purpose in life for long. "Boxing is my business," he likes to explain, "and I enjoy my business." With Sugar Ray Robinson, business has always come first.

Fight week or not, Robinson and Papa Wiley are up each morning at 6 a.m., to pound out four to six miles of roadwork along the shady bridle paths of the Bois de Boulogne. Three times a week Sugar's gaudy Cadillac winds into a narrow court-



WILEY, ROBINSON & GAINFORD
There is always time to kill.

* Blows thrown with almost the same motion as that used by a softball pitcher. More spectacular-looking than the shorter, deadlier uppercut, the bolo is telegraphed by its wind-up, hence is not normally effective as a knockout punch.



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PARIS: "LE SUCRE MERVEILLEUX" HEADS FOR HIS CADILLAC
"Man, there's temptation."

yard off the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis for a 3 p.m. workout in the Central Sporting Club, where Sugar gets seriously down to work: three minutes of shadow boxing; six rounds of boxing, two with each of three sparring partners; three minutes with the body bag, and three with the light punching bag. In a final three minutes with the skip rope, Robinson goes into a spring-legged jitterbug routine that would spring the cartilages of most boxers.

But it is evidence of the kind of razor-edge conditioning that has helped to make Sugar Ray Robinson the best fighter in the ring today. At a time when boxing is suffering from a sad lack of spotlight performers, Sugar is a sparkling exception to the rule.

"I'm a Boxer." Despite his unquestioned ability and the success of his European tour, Ray Robinson is neither the world's richest fighter nor its most popular. For one thing, even at a time when such a club-fighting brawler as Rocky Graziano was drawing \$100,000 gates, Robinson had trouble lining up opponents good enough, or foolish enough, to step into the same ring with him. For another, U.S. crowds, always preferring a slugger to a boxer, were almost bored by his cold, businesslike perfection in the ring. "I'm a boxer," says Robinson, "not a fighter."

But Boxer Robinson has whipped some of the ruggedest fighters of the day. Most fighters are "one-handed." They have a good right cross or a good left jab, but rarely combine the two. Robinson's repertoire, thrown with equal speed and power by either hand, includes every standard punch from a bolo to a hook—and a few he makes up on the spur of the moment.

Fighting from a stand-up position which has lured a whole generation of young boxers away from Joe Louis' shuffling, deadpan approach, versatile Ray Robinson varies his style to suit his opponent. Against France's Robert Villenain

last year, he solved Villenain's famed defensive shell by shucking him like an oyster, ramming uppercuts between the Frenchman's gloves. With hustling leather-thrower Kid Gavilan, Robinson danced nimbly out of range, picking the punches off with his gloves, then took his man with a fancy exhibition of counterpunching.

Whatever the talent of his opponent, Robinson can always count on a sure sense of rhythm and the ability to cut loose with a stunning flurry of punches with both hands. Tommy Bell, the last man to stand between Robinson and the welter-weight (147 lbs.) crown, describes his defeat with the uncompromising clarity of a man speaking from brutal experience: "He come at me with two punches, a left and a right. I didn't know which hit me first. The punches didn't hurt me, but when I started to move, my legs wouldn't go with me, and I fell over on my head."

Board of Strategy. Robinson is the first to admit that a good part of his success in the ring comes from careful planning beforehand, and shrewd coaching from his corner. During the fight Manager Gainford and Trainer Beale keep a sharp watch on both fighters, looking for trouble before it starts, quick to spot an enemy weakness. Says Robinson: "They can see better than me, I'm always watching my man. But they can see that he drops his right hand a little bit after throwing a right punch. They tell me to draw his right and then I'll have an opening."

Such teamwork pays big dividends. When Robinson won the middleweight title (160 lbs.) from Jake LaMotta last February, the fight was a classic example of close teamwork, careful strategy and calculated risk. Against the "Bull of the Bronx," a stolid, crowding fighter with menacing strength and a stubborn pride in never having been knocked down, the Robinson strategy board settled on the dangerous game of the bull ring, with

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GREAT IDEAS OF WESTERN MAN

... ONE OF A SERIES

Immanuel Kant

Two things fill the mind with
ever new and increasing
admiration and awe, the oftener
and the more steadily we reflect
on them: *the starry heavens above*
and *the moral law within*.

Critique of Practical Reason, 1788

CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA



Robinson dancing out of the way of LaMotta's angry charges, prodding back to weaken his opponent.

In the eleventh round, the strategy shifted. Robinson stood his ground, purposely absorbed the best punches a tiring LaMotta could throw. Satisfied that LaMotta was no longer dangerous, Robinson moved in for the kill. It never quite came off. In the 13th the referee stopped the fight with LaMotta beaten to a pulpy mass of bruised flesh, his championship lost by a technical knockout.

The news of the victory made Page One all over Europe. It was LaMotta who had won the middleweight title from France's Marcel Cerdan, four months before Cerdan died in a transatlantic airplane crash on his way back to the U.S. for a try at recovering his title. The victory made "*Le Sucre Merveilleux*" a European hero overnight. It also marked the distance the combination of Sugar Ray and Big George Gainford had come since the day an unknown 14-year-old dropped into Gainford's hole-in-the-wall Harlem gym, begging for a chance to fight.

Education in Harlem. Looking back on his early years, Sugar Ray likes to tell about the days when he and Joe Louis were growing up together in Detroit's brawling "Black Bottom" district. Whenever Joe was in the gym," says Robinson, "so was I. He was my idol, and still is." That memory is a convenient bit of fiction that his mother, Mrs. Leila Smith, dispels with a single word: "Baloney." Actually, Robinson's story sticks a lot closer to the traditional boxer's mold—the hungry, ambitious kid who had to fight for survival from the day he was born plain Walker Smith on May 3, 1921.

As a youngster in Detroit, Robinson may well have gawked admiringly at a 17-year-old boxer named Joe Louis Barrow, who lived in the same block. But the relationship never got much closer than that. When Ray was eleven, his mother packed the kids (two sisters) off to Harlem, leaving their father for good, and set about supporting her children as a seamstress on \$14 a week. "Ray learned early you don't get nothing for nothing," Mrs. Smith says. He never forgot it. Traveling with a rowdy street gang, shooting crap in Harlem gutters, dancing for dimes on Broadway street corners, the harum-scarum kid got into more than the normal amount of trouble, including a marriage when he was 16,* a divorce when he was 19.

"Sweet as Sugar." It was the kind of rough & tumble background from which the best fighters have always come. By the time of his divorce, Ray had already convinced George Gainford that he was a fiercely determined comer. He was well known and well traveled in the bootleg circuit (i.e., unlicensed fights held in small clubs) around New York and Connecticut. One day in 1936 "Smitty" borrowed the amateur fight card of a fighter named Ray Robinson for his first official fight, got stuck with the name. A year later,

* A child, now 13, lives with his mother, is supported by Robinson.



What a Safe Feeling



"IT SURE IS NICE TO BE
ON THE CREST OF
THE WAVE, WHITEY!"



"YES, BLACKIE, AND
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TIME



and **TIME** readers travel

And you'll find
more travel advertising in

TIME
than in any other

U. S. Magazine



NEW YORK: THE ROBINSONS & MAYOR IMPELLITTERI
Mrs. Winchell sits with the baby.

after watching the lanky kid in action, a sportswriter said to Gainford: "That's a sweet fighter you got there." "Sweet as sugar," Gainford replied, and Sugar Ray Robinson's full name was set.

The bootleg bouts ended when Robinson turned professional in 1940. As an amateur he had never lost a fight, had won 85 straight, including Golden Gloves titles in the featherweight and lightweight divisions. Robinson's first professional bout was a four-round preliminary at Madison Square Garden. He won (a second-round knockout), and the \$100 he earned was the equivalent to four bootleg bouts, where wristwatches were the currency.

The feature attraction at the Garden that night was Henry Armstrong v. Fritz Zivic. While the 19-year-old kid watched wide-eyed, Zivic gave the great Henry Armstrong* the worst drubbing of his career. Robinson, so the story goes, resolved revenge then & there. A year later, further infuriated when Zivic referred to him as "a punk amateur kid," Robinson got his chance. Though his detractors still claimed that Robinson was a weak counterpuncher, the skinny (139 lbs.) kid, just half an inch under 6 ft., outgunned ex-Welterweight Champion Zivic at his own game: counterpunching. Sugar Ray was on his way.

He was not stopped until his 41st fight, in 1943, when Jake LaMotta won a close decision after knocking him through the ropes, a decision that Robinson has convincingly reversed five times.

What's in It for Me? Two weeks after LaMotta licked him, Robinson was inducted into the Army. His career in the

* Hammering Henry, a leather-throwing little gamecock, is the only man ever to hold three titles (featherweight, lightweight and welterweight) simultaneously. Today, a fighter automatically vacates one title when he wins another.

service was short (15 months) and not always sweet. At Camp Sibert, Ala., he got into a row with MPs who prodded Joe Louis out of the Southern "white" waiting room in a bus station. Robinson refused to fight exhibitions unless Negro soldiers were allowed to watch. He was accused of jumping ship when the Louis troupe embarked for Europe.

Robinson insists that he was in the hospital with a perforated eardrum at the time, and has an honorable discharge to prove it. But the whole affair left a bitter taste in his mouth.

In the first postwar years, still smarting from his Army experiences, Robinson seemed determined to make himself the most unpopular man in the ring. He snapped at sportswriters, took to running out on promoters, got a reputation as a cold, calculating type, with an icy "What's-in-it-for-me?" attitude to everything. But his second marriage (to ex-Cotton Club Chorine Edna Mae) and a growing sense of his new stature as a world champion soon began to smooth off some of the rough edges. The reform of Sugar Ray Robinson reached some sort of climax when he phoned Walter Winchell a year ago and offered to give the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund his cut of the gate in the championship fight with Charley Fusari.

It was a little difficult at first for some to believe that the offer was not just a pressagent's stunt. A New York Times sports columnist summed up the reaction: "Fight for nothing? Who? Sugar Ray Robinson? Oh, no! It can't be. There must be some angle there!" But if there was an angle, Robinson rounded the corner on two wheels, gunned down a new straightaway. He now thoroughly enjoys his new personality as the responsible citizen. He is a big man in Harlem, a political power, who is often on the phone with his

good friend Mayor Impellitteri ("I call him Vince"). Walter Winchell buzzes him constantly. Edna Mae (on her way to join Robinson in Paris this week) often has Mrs. Winchell "baby sit" for Ray Robinson Jr., 24.

"It Gets You." At ease in his Paris suite last week, Sugar Ray was riding the crest of the wave. He is surrounded by an admiring entourage of eleven, including a French midget (for the laughs), a personal golf pro, and a private barber who spends hours touching up Robinson's unscarred good looks with facials and hair-straightening treatments. Unlike many, another boxer, Robinson has invested his ring earnings in a series of profitable businesses: Sugar Ray's Café, a barbershop, a drycleaning establishment.

"You know," Robinson mused philosophically, "it's a funny thing. Those crowds, those autographs, having everybody say, 'Hey, Robinson,' being somebody, it gets you. Some people can't understand that. And you know one day it's got to go. Boxing is a young man's game."

He looked about the room thoughtfully, as if he always wanted to remember this precise minute of this particular day. Then he went on: "Now take Joe Louis. Maybe he needs money. But it's the crowds, it's being the champ he misses. This isn't no easy life. Man, there's temptation. You don't know what temptation. Temptation, it eats away a man's will power. Will power don't last forever, you know." Robinson, using his expressive hands, showed will power going, temptation growing. "That's why you've got to put that money into something. A man can't live off capital, no matter how much he makes."

For a moment Robinson almost sounded like a man getting ready to retire. At 30, he is wise enough to know that one lucky punch could mean the beginning of the end, that "any man with two hands can beat you." But he is nowhere near ready to quit yet. It's too much fun.

Ahead of him are more Runyon Fund tours, to Italy, Scandinavia, possibly Israel. And this week Sugar Ray is settling down to the serious business of getting ready for a title defense against British Empire (and European) Middleweight Champion Randy Turpin next month. Turpin, at 23, is a real challenge to the champion, a fighter with the power, if not the ring-wise skill of Robinson himself. In 50 fights, young Turpin has been beaten only once (by France's Jean Stock). Since he won his title last October, Turpin has knocked out seven opponents in a row, including France's Stock and Holland's De Bruin.

But Robinson is already looking past Turpin to another title—the light heavyweight championship now held by Joey Maxim. Robinson says he will not fight Heavyweight Champion Ezzard Charles under any circumstances. But Maxim is something else again. Though Robinson is too politic to mention it, the light heavyweight crown is the only major world title not held by a Negro. Besides, says Good Businessman Ray Robinson, "it's a good money match."

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MUSIC

"Bis! Bis!"

Outside the Iron Curtain, the dancing genius of slender, 41-year-old Galina Ulanova was mainly legend. She had danced publicly only in the Soviet Union, but rarely traveled outside its borders. Last week, for the first time, a representative Western European audience had a chance to see Ulanova dance in a concert performance at Florence. The general verdict: she is the world's best.

Ballet has always been the center of Ulanova's existence. Her parents, members of the ballet at St. Petersburg's famous Mariinsky Theater, began training her as a child. She made her first public appearance when she was eight. At 18, she completed her formal training, began as a soloist, and over the years danced her staple way to stardom in Leningrad and at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, where she has been a top-ranking ballerina for six years. She has become famous for her roles in *Swan Lake*, *Sleeping Beauty*, *Giselle*, *Romeo and Juliet*. For her poetic warmth based on flawless technique, critics lucky enough to have seen her dance rank her with Pavlova.

Long Hours. Recently, welcome word came to Italy that Ulanova would appear for a festival concert at Florence's Teatro Comunale. Into Florence, three weeks ago, came ten Russians, accompanied by the secretary of the Rome Embassy and an Italian Communist bigwig. Heading and herding the group was one Alexander Kholodilin, bearer of a jawbreaking title: Chief of the Central Delegation of the Musical Institution of the Art Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. His wards were the cream of Russian stars.



MOSCOW'S ULANOVA
Poetic and flawless.

Eight of them—three concert singers, two violinists, a pianist, two ballet dancers—had won the Stalin Prize.

Headman Kholodilin hovered over his group like an anxious mother hen. All conversations with the press or stagehands were filtered through the delegation's interpreter. Finally, after much speculation and two postponements, an audience which had paid steep prices for tickets (up to \$8 for orchestra seats) sat down to judge Ulanova.

Loud Roars. Beginning with the Adagio from Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker Suite*, Ulanova, with muscular Partner Juri Kondratov, sparkled through a rigorous program with top polish and variety: a selection from Schumann's *Carnaval*, Chopin's *Waltz No. 7*, a bit from Glière's *Red Poppy*, *Death of the Swan* to music by Saint-Saëns, and an overawing acrobatic finale, Rubinstein's *Waltz*. Each number drew loud, continuous roars of "Bis! Bis!"

Next day both Italian and visiting critics agreed that Ulanova is a "very great ballerina." Wrote the *Manchester Guardian's* James Monahan: "She has the rarest sense of musical timing. . . a grandeur of style and extraordinary fluency and expressiveness of arms and hands which no ballet dancer today can approach."

This month Ulanova is scheduled for two more performances in Florence. But would she accept an invitation from London? Tour Guide Kholodilin was doubtful, shrugged: "Ulanova has so many engagements in Russian cities; so many people are waiting to see her."

Three-Week Fling

This spring, for the first time in its lively three-year career, the New York City Ballet Co. finished a season (February-March 1951) in the black. Chairman Morton Baum called his executive



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committee together, told the good news and got approval for an extra season. This week, at Manhattan's City Center, the ballet was ending its three-week special run. Red ink was dripping into the ledgers again, but balletomanes had had a look at three new works:

The Cage (by Jerome Robbins; music by Igor Stravinsky), the most important of the premières, tells a story at once terrible and absorbing. The dancers seemed to represent female insects who introduce the young, forlorn Novice (Nora Kaye) to the mating rite and to the harsh insect code which requires the death of the male partner. Robbins' savage but striking ballet caused some seat-squirming in the audience. The big question: Is it really a tale of insects, or a parable of life among human beings?

Capriccio Brillant (by George Balanchine; music by Mendelssohn) is an elegant bit of fluff designed mainly for Balanchine's top dancers, Maria Tallchief and André Eglevsky, who present a brisk, polished "improvisation" on the music.

Cakewalk (by Ruthanna Boris; music by Louis Gottschalk-Hershey Kay) takes off with wit and imagination on the traditional American minstrel show, complete with interlocutor, end men, magician, and a high-stepping cakewalk of the '90s.

Walkin' Preacher

Of "Doc" Bible was a hard rock reliable preacher in old Missouri;
When he got lyrical,
Many was the miracle
"Doc" was liable to do.

These lines belong to a fast-beat patter song, *Missouri Walking Preacher*, written in 1949. It was recorded and did fairly well in Midwestern jukeboxes, though it never made the hit parade.

Last week it looked as though the song might have been an error instead of a hit. Leathery-faced Guy Howard, 59, who wrote a poignant book, *Walkin' Preacher of the Ozarks* (TIME, Nov. 20, 1944), about his itinerant evangelism in the mountains, had heard the song and gone to law about it. The piece, he charged, was a "burlesque on me and maligns my work and Christianity." In St. Louis federal court, Evangelist Howard asked \$1,000,000 damages from RCA Victor, Decca and Capitol record companies.*

While defense attorneys argued that 1) the song was not written about Howard and does not name him, and 2) the lyrics are laudatory rather than defamatory, the hill-country minister pressed his claim that *Missouri Walking Preacher* invaded his right of privacy and blackened his character. Said he sadly: "The boogie-woogie, beer-hall music of this song has brought me much grief and caused friends to question my faith and integrity."

At week's end, RCA and Decca settled out of court for about \$4,000 apiece; Capitol, for the moment, was still fighting it out.

* Neither Tunesmith Willard Robison nor the publisher was cited in the suit.

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Expensive Smile

Manhattan's massive Metropolitan Museum has added a tiny new prize to its treasures—an 8 in. by 6½ in. drawing of the Virgin by Leonardo da Vinci. Done in black and red chalk on specially prepared paper, it was evidently a study for the Louvre's famed oil of *The Virgin and Child with St. Anne*; it has the left-to-right shading that left-handed Leonardo favored.

Most important, it shines with the Gioconda smile, tight yet tender, fleeting yet eternal, which was Leonardo's strangest and least imitable gift to human imagination. The drawing may have taken the artist no more than an hour to do; the Met bought it in May at a London auction, for \$22,400.

Church Burner

An exhibition at Rome's fashionable Obelisco Gallery was stirring up some three-alarm excitement in Italian art circles last week. In a series of lurid, explicitly painted canvases, enterprising Artist Aldo Pagliacci, 38, had set fire to six of Rome's most famed and revered churches, including St. Peter's itself.

To Catholic Rome that was a shocker. Critics goggled at Pagliacci's pyrotechnics; the newspapers, wary of violent reader reactions, carried no mention of the opening. But word-of-mouth publicity was enough to make the show a roaring success; within two days collectors had snapped up all 20 pictures on display, including the six church fires, collectively entitled "Roman Caprices."

Pagliacci, a thin, sardonic man, was tickled by the uproar but explained that he meant no harm; his ecclesiastical arson was based on purely artistic principles. "It all came from my desire to paint smoke in transparency against architecture. The idea of flames came later. Where there is smoke there must be fire . . . Now the po-



PAGLIACCI'S "THE GREAT FIRE OF ST. PETER'S"
Just mildly anarchistic and often tidily.

Obelisco Gallery

lice are after me to find out if I have matches in my pocket. But I personally couldn't really set fire to St. Peter's."

Later, possibly to keep the fires burning briskly, Pagliacci slyly added that he had also been influenced by his recollection of one of the prophecies of the 16th Century mystic Nostradamus, forecasting a day of doom when "the horses of the Cossacks will drink from the holy water fountains of St. Peter's." To set the record straight, he explained that he has mild anarchist and atheist tendencies, but is strongly anti-Communist.

Precocious Pagliacci exhibited paintings in the Venice Biennale at 16. His career was interrupted in 1935, when he was called up for army service and sent off to Eritrea. During World War II he served as a magazine correspondent but was captured by the British in 1941.

While sweating out the weary months in a Rhodesian internment camp he was assigned to decorate the camp church's interior. He did the job in tempera, and claims that he completed a normal two years' work in four months, egged on by two Franciscan friars who kept him well fueled with cognac and whisky. (Pagliacci, a two-fisted drinker, says he does his best painting when slightly tidily.)

Since his first postwar show in 1949, Pagliacci's work has climbed steadily on the bestseller lists. His paintings, marked by skilled draftsmanship and dramatic coloring, have had a particular vogue with U.S. collectors, among them Nelson Rockefeller and Cinemacolor Clifton Webb. Last week Pagliacci, who knows a good thing when he sees it, was hard at work burning up two more Roman churches with pigment and canvas.



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec was a bitler, boisterous, grotesquely misshapen mite of a man. He spent the best of his 37 years patting up & down the steep streets of Montmartre, tipping in its gayest bistros and teetering on the edge of artistic fame. Half a century ago, liquor laid him by the heels. Last week, some of the work he managed between benders was on exhibition at two Paris galleries; a fictional biography of him, *Moulin Rouge*, was on U.S. bestseller lists; and the Baltimore Museum of Art had just staged a comprehensive show of his posters (see opposite page). Keeping step with the fast-growing U.S. interest in the Frenchman's work, such Manhattan

HIGH KICKS & FINE LACE

firms as Esther Gentle Reproductions and the Paris Book Center Inc. are now putting out good copies for home consumption.

Much of Toulouse-Lautrec's popularity stems from his frothy subject matter. He pictured a devil-may-care world of generous bosoms and high kicks, a world that is gone but kindly remembered. The man was a genius besides. His line had all the energy of a high kick, his wit surpassed his exuberance, his knowledge of the human figure equaled his delight in it, and his touch was light as lace. He designed as well as the Japanese woodcut artists whom he most admired, and for their warm-milk sentimentality he substituted an absinthe bite.





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THE THEATER

New Musical in Manhattan

Courtin' Time (book by William Roos, based on Eden Phillpotts' *The Farmer's Wife*; lyrics & music by Jack Lawrence and Don Walker) is par—or at any rate, pardonable—for June. It is one of those cheerfully mediocre musicals whose chief virtue is that it has no crushing vice.

It tells a turn-of-the-century yarn about a cocksure, middle-aged Maine farmer who goes around unsuccessfully hunting a second wife. All the time his capable, attractive housekeeper (Billie Worth) silently yearns for him, though—except for the fact that he is Joe E. Brown



Elmer Dorby—Graphic House

BILLIE WORTH & JOE E. BROWN
In June, par is pardonable.

—there's no telling why. The tale has little substance and less suspense, and has to pad out its skimpy plot with a lot of courting among the younger set.

Under Alfred Drake's direction, the show has fizz at times, though it always lacks kick. Never very nostalgic, it seems to have come out of the past rather than gone back to it; never very regional, it displays much less the tang of Maine than the trend of *Oklahoma!* The lack of real lure is basic: the book is too cute and commonplace; the tunes seem reminiscent even when they are sprightly; the lyrics have an arid cleverness. And though George Balanchine is a superb "serious" choreographer, his dances here suggest a few bright ideas plus a farewell wave of the hand. Joe E. Brown is droll and likable; and with a stylish, skittish-spinstery ditty called *Golden Moment*, Carmen Mathews stops the show.

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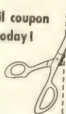
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RELIGION

Baptists' Business

Some 8,600 delegates and observers met in Buffalo last week for the 44th annual meeting of the American (Northern) Baptist Convention. Like most U.S. Protestant denominations, the American Baptists (membership: 1,575,000) ranked the question of church reunion high on their agenda; they voted to meet next year in Chicago at the same time as the Disciples of Christ (membership: 1,716,000). Business meetings of the two conventions will be separate, but some spiritual and social activities will be carried out jointly. "I do not foresee any immediate merger," said the Baptists' secretary, Dr. Reuben E. Nelson of New York, "but the Baptists and Disciples are more alike than any two other Protestant groups . . . We are going to get to know each other better. You can't tell what better acquaintanceship will bring."

As convention president for the coming year, the American Baptists elected Yale professor of missions and oriental history, Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette. Author of a definitive history of Christian missions, the seven-volume *History of the Expansion of Christianity*, Dr. Latourette has long been active in Baptist mission affairs, is past president and a member of the board of managers of the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society.

From a prominent Baptist layman came a message likening the Baptist struggles for religious liberty under Roger Williams to the modern battle against Communism. "Today," wrote Harry Truman, "we face a counter-revolution, a black reaction as menacing and dreadful in the face of the trials ahead, as steadfast as were our forefathers."

Then the delegates put their church on record with a series of Baptist-style resolutions:

- ¶ To petition the President and Congress to promote a world conference on disarmament.
- ¶ To continue opposition to universal military training in peacetime.
- ¶ To oppose the sale of alcoholic beverages at military installations.
- ¶ To condemn the "so-called 'innocent' forms of gambling, such as legalized race-track wagers . . . lotteries, bingo and all activities which encourage the false belief that life consists of getting something for nothing."
- ¶ To call upon state and federal authorities for a crackdown on narcotics peddlers.
- ¶ To oppose "all religious oppression anywhere, either by state or church."

Christianity & Democracy

Modern democracy has its roots deep in religion. But religion is not necessarily a force for democracy; organized Christianity, in fact, has spent a good deal of time and energy on the opposite side of the fence.

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help more people... the men and women who work and vote and pay taxes... to understand the nature of inflation, its causes and cures. Then we will have gone a long way toward eliminating this pending catastrophe.

ONE TOOL YOU CAN USE: To help us give our own Bemis workers the inflation picture, we used the colorful, new 16-page booklet "How Stalin Hopes We Will Destroy America" produced by Pictorial Media, Inc. The more widely the booklet is used, the more good it will do... and it is available for distribution to your workers, too. It follows the time-proven "comic book" technique... dramatizes the dangers... and shows how all our citizens can help halt inflation before it's too late.

TESTS SHOW IT HELPS WORKERS: To get an impartial judgment of the value of "How Stalin Hopes We Will Destroy America," it was tested in Bemis plants by the Psychological Corporation under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Link, a foremost research authority.

Dr. Link says "Those workers exposed to the booklet were found to have a significantly higher appreciation of the recommended ways to stop inflation than did the workers who did not see the booklet. Details of this test are available upon request." And Bemis factory workers make such statements as "Everything it says hit home, but you'd never figure it out for yourself

until you read it"... "It's told in an interesting way so anyone can understand. My daughter, age ten, understood all of it"... "In picture form it impresses you more. Most people don't read about it"... "Had ideas that we wouldn't think about otherwise while we are working away—good book, agree with it—I guess I won't be the only one."

Because we believe this message is growing more urgent every day, Bemis is taking this means to commend to other businesses this weapon against inflation. It is the first of a series of such material that we expect to use.

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faith and politics, a small group of Protestant churchmen met at the close of World War II under the leadership of Methodist Dr. John R. Mott and Presbyterian Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin. They decided to begin by commissioning a history of the subject, to be prepared by Church Historian James Hastings Nichols, associate professor of the history of Christianity at the University of Chicago and author of *Primer for Protestants*. The result, just published as *Democracy and the Churches* (Westminster Press; \$4.50), turns over many a fertile furrow for both churchman and statesman.

Democratic Puritans. Author Nichols sees the Protestant Reformation as the "watershed" where the political differences of contemporary Christians had their origins. As the medieval system began to give way to the new idea of political sovereignty, he says, two divergent streams of religious thought swept forward into the 19th Century. One was represented by the Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Lutherans, who "taught generally the 'divine right of kings' with the correlative denial of the right of resistance by subjects." The other stream was represented by the Calvinist churches, also known as Reformed or Presbyterian.

The Calvinist tradition, even when far from democracy as the world knows it today, stood for limitation of the monarchy, the mutual obligations of the ruler and the ruled, and the duty of the individual to resist any interference by state or hierarchy between him and his God. Calvinism's left wing, says Nichols, helped build the "Puritan Protestantism" which contributed more to democratic ways & means than any other Christian strain.

No Longer There? For the most part, Roman Catholicism stood against the democratic tide, according to Author Nichols. He quotes Catholic Historian Christopher Dawson: "Against the Liberal doctrines of the divine right of majorities and the unrestricted freedom of opinion, the Church has always maintained the principles of authority and hierarchy."

Nevertheless, Author Nichols now finds the old Puritan tradition doing poorly in the U.S. compared to a vigorous, transplanted Roman Catholicism. In law, education, labor unionism, social service and foreign policy, he writes, the influence of the Protestant majority shows signs of going down by default before the positive, well-organized programs of U.S. Roman Catholicism.

"The Protestant constituency in America was twice as large as the Roman Catholic, yet by 1940, in terms of the conversion and shaping of society, State and culture, Roman Catholicism may have been exerting more influence in American life than all Protestantism . . . What was left of Protestant discipline was democratic, but some [Protestants] had so long avoided measuring their decisions in prayer and discussion together, under the judgment of the living God, that there was fear that in putting their professed faith to the test, they would discover that it was no longer there."

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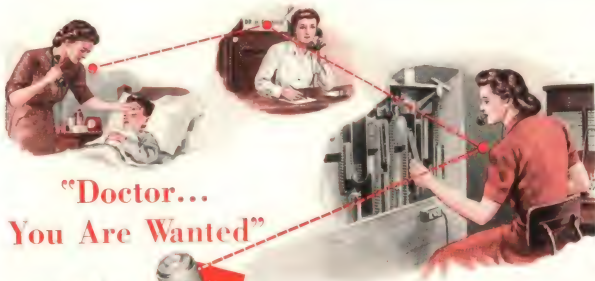


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SCIENCE

Green Light from Palomar

After 20 months of operation, the great 200-inch Hale telescope on Palomar Mountain yielded its most significant discovery. Palomar's Dr. Milton La Salle Humason, a diffident, self-effacing expert whose own colleagues know almost nothing about him except his birthplace (Dodge Center, Minn.), last week announced that he had photographed the spectra of nebulae 360 million light-years* away. He found that their light showed the mysterious "red-shift," indicating that they are moving away from the earth at 38,000 m.p.s.—one-fifth of the speed of light.

Astral Speedometer. The red-shift was first discovered by Edwin P. Hubble, most famous of the Palomar astronomers, and on it he based his startling theory of "the expanding universe." The spectrum of an astronomical object (a star or nebula) shows numerous bright or dark lines, each representing light of a certain wave length. If the object is stationary in relation to the earth, the lines are in the same places as in the spectrum of the sun. But if it is moving away from the earth, the lines shift toward the red end of the spectrum, because the receding motion "pulls out" the light waves and makes them more like the red (long) waves. The faster the ob-

ject is receding, the more its light shifts toward the red. So the red-shift can be used as a speedometer to measure how fast the nebulae are moving away from the earth.

Hubble found that all distant nebulae are moving away from the earth at spectacular speeds, and that the more distant they are, the faster they move. Using more delicate techniques, his colleague Humason continued his work. With the 100-inch Mt. Wilson telescope, Humason photographed nebulae whose red-shifts indicate that they are receding at 25,000 m.p.s.

Blue to Green. The 200-inch Palomar telescope was built primarily for studying more distant nebulae. It can photograph them as faint blurs at distances something like one billion light-years, but getting their spectra is more difficult. The light from the nebula is concentrated by the telescope's great mirror upon a prism, which spreads it into a spectrum one-tenth of an inch long. So dim is the image on the photographic plate that four to six hours of exposure are needed to make the picture.

In the most distant nebulae studied so far, the bright "H" and "K" lines of glowing calcium, which are normally blue, are shifted into the green band of the spectrum. If they were bright enough to be seen in color, human eyes would actually see them as green instead of blue. This means that the motion of the nebula

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You've probably seen this famous, life-saving calendar more than once, for year after year it's hung in tens of thousands of public places by the police departments of some three thousand communities, from Atlanta to Zebulon.

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* A light-year is the distance that light, traveling at 186,000 m.p.s., covers in one year: 5,865, 600,000,000 miles.

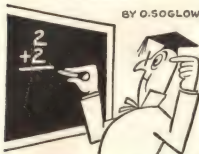


TWO-WAY FLIGHT

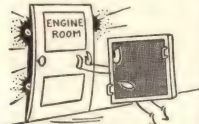
This radical new jet aircraft, soon to be tested at Muroc, Calif., is Bell Aircraft Corp.'s experimental X-5. The X-5 will take off with its wings straight (above) to get maximum lift, sweep them back at high speeds (left). Unlike Bell's rocket-powered X-1, first plane to fly faster than sound, the X-5 is not designed for supersonic flight. But the sweep-back will help reduce trouble with shock waves in the "transonic zone" near the speed of sound.

AIR-MAZING FACTS

BY O. SOGLOW



DUST MAKES LESSONS STICK. The writing on a blackboard is actually made up of millions of minute particles of chalk dust—each carrying a tiny electrical charge that holds it onto the board.



SLAMS THE DOOR ON DUST! Diesel engines get protection from dust damage with Air-Maze panel filters in engine room air intakes. Air-Maze filter panels are easy to clean, provide high efficiency with low pressure drop.



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SILENCERS
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LIQUID FILTERS
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has lengthened the wave length of its blue light by more than 800 angstroms (.000003 in.). "It's a tremendous shift," says Dr. Hubble. "In our own stellar system, the average shift is only a fraction of one angstrom."

Tired Light. The spectroscopic limit of the Palomar telescope has not yet been reached. Humason believes that in time he can measure the red-shift of nebulae 500 million light-years away. But without other parallel advances, even that study will not clear up the mystery of the expanding universe. No one yet is sure why it is expanding, how long it has done so, or how long it will continue.

Some skeptical cosmologists do not admit that the red-shift necessarily means that the nebulae are moving. Perhaps, they say, their light "gets tired," losing some of its energy during its tremendous



Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories
ASTRONOMER HUMASON

His goal is 500 million light-years away.

journey through space. Since loss of energy would lengthen the wave length of light, a sufficient amount of fatigue would account for the shift toward the red in the spectrum.

Another theory was developed by Britain's late Mathematician Edward A. Milne, who died last year. The light from the distant nebulae, said Milne, is "fossil light." It started its journey several hundred million years ago, and light in those ancient days may have been different from light today, just as dinosaurs are different from modern animals. The glowing calcium atoms that now give blue light then, when the fossil green light reaches the earth, Milne said, it fools astronomers into thinking that the nebulae it came from are moving away from the earth.

Drs. Hubble and Humason leave such explanations to cosmologists. "We are observers," they say proudly. "We report what we see."

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TIME, JUNE 25, 1951

MILESTONES

Married. Cinematress Hedy (*Ecstasy*, *Algiers*) Lamarr, 36; and Ernest ("Ted") Stauffer, 42, Austrian-born Acapulco (Mex.) nightclub owner; she for the fourth time, he for the second; in Los Angeles.

Divorced. Sara Northrup Hubbard, 25; by L. Ron (*Dianetics*) Hubbard, 40, science fictioneer turned mental healer; after five years of marriage, one daughter; in Wichita, Kans.

Divorced. Comedian Charles Winniger, 67, "Cap'n Andy" of the first Broadway and Hollywood *Show Boat*; by one-time Musical Comedy Star Blanche (*Rings on My Fingers and Bells on My Toes*) Ring Winniger, 74, who charged that he deserted her 23 years ago; after 39 years of marriage, no children; in Los Angeles.

Died. Piotr Andreyevich Pavlenko, 52, "most popular Soviet novelist," who never missed a Kremlin cue, thrice won the Stalin Prize (for his screen scenarios, *Alexander Nevsky* and *The Vow*, his 1947 novel, *Happiness*); of undisclosed causes; in Moscow.

Died. Joseph Benedict Chifley, 65, Australian blacksmith's son who developed a knack for finance, became the Commonwealth's World War II Treasurer, its Labor Prime Minister from 1945 to 1949; of a heart attack; in Canberra.

Died. Thomas Alan Goldsborough, 73, longtime (1921-39) Maryland Congressman, since 1939 a federal judge, who twice (in 1946 and 1948) fined John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers for breaking antistrike injunctions ("a threat to democratic government . . . evil, demonic, monstrous"); of a heart attack while celebrating his 42nd wedding anniversary; in Washington, D.C.

Died. Dana Wallace, 75, famed, criminal lawyer who made his most brilliant (but unsuccessful) defense in the celebrated Ruth Snyder-Judd Gray murder trial in 1927; of pleurisy; in Bay Shore, N.Y. His most dramatic jury-swaying trick: whipping off his spectacles (fitted with plain glass) at the height of a speech, smashing them "by accident" on the jury-box railing, brushing aside the fragments to let the jurors know that nothing mattered except his words.

Died. Bishop George Allen Beecher, 83, senior member of the House of Bishops of the U.S. Episcopal Church and pioneer preacher of the old West; after long illness; in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He went to Nebraska in 1882, roved a vast territory in a pony cart, bivouacking at night on the open prairie, became a friend of Sitting Bull, toured Europe with Colonel William ("Buffalo Bill") Cody's Wild West show.

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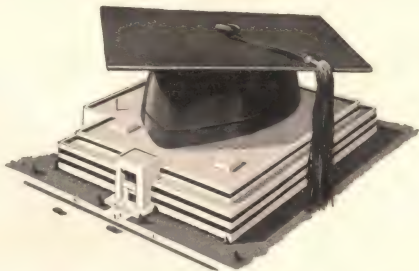
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MEAT

Respite

In a big, dark-paneled room in Chicago's Saddle & Sirloin Club last week, Price Boss Michael V. Di Salle faced a crowd of 250 angry cattlemen and told them what's what on the subject of beef controls. Six months ago, said he, cattlemen had assured him that if beef prices were left uncontrolled, they would level off. By April, livestock prices had soared another 12%, and the total rise up to the present since January 1950 to 53% (vs. only 14% for all foods). Said Di Salle: "Under these circumstances, we were forced to come through with a program."

Up jumped a dozen meatmen to protest livestock controls and price rollbacks. The



RESERVE'S ECCLES

"The pressure came . . ."

American way, said one feeder angrily, was through the law of supply & demand. Snapped Di Salle: "It's called the law of supply & demand when the price is going up, but everyone hollers for supports when the price goes down."

At week's end, many feeders who could hold their cattle off the market no longer began to ship again; receipts in the nation's stockyards climbed back almost to normal. The big meat packers were beginning to slaughter again, though still less than 50% of the normal rate. The big packers still could not get top-grade beef at low enough prices; instead, they were buying grass-fed animals straight from the ranges. Even with the gradual return to normality, the trouble was far from over; feeders were still not buying animals for fattening and sale in the fall. No one could tell whether Mike Di Salle's controls would keep beef flowing to the dinner tables or bring shortages.

BANKING

A Prophet's Charges

None of those who came to Washington with Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal held on to his job longer than Marriner S. Eccles, the onetime Mormon missionary who became the Administration's financial prophet. At a time when even F.D.R. was talking about a balanced budget, Eccles, a successful banker and a Republican, dumfounded his colleagues by proposing that the U.S. "spend" its way out of depression. Before a Senate committee in 1933, he described the need for many of the alphabet agencies which later came into being. But Eccles never considered himself a New Dealer; he thought in fiscal, not social, terms.

As chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Eccles reorganized the System through the Banking Act of 1935, took the Government securities market out of the control of private bankers. Even after President Truman demoted him in 1948, Eccles stayed on as an FRB governor, crying for Government economy amid inflation as loudly as he had cried for spending in deflation. It was largely Eccles' opposition to Treasury Secretary Snyder's easy-money policies last winter that forced the rise in Government interest rates and tightening of credit (TIME, March 19).

Porting Shot. This week, after 17 years on the FRB, Marriner Eccles was ready to hand in his resignation. He wanted to go back to run his family's Utah banks, sugar factories and lumber mills. As benefits of a departing prophet, Marriner Eccles left behind a book of revelations—his autobiography (*Beckoning Frontiers*; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, \$5), published this week. His most interesting revelation concerned his own demotion. Never able to get Truman to tell him why he was moved out of the FRB chair, Eccles thinks it was because he (Eccles) wanted to clip the power of California's Giannini banking family, whose influence Truman wanted on his side in the 1948 election.

As early as 1942, says Eccles, the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. became alarmed at the mushrooming growth of Transamerica Corp., the Giannini holding company which was buying up banks and making them branches of Bank of America (some of them in competition with Eccles' family banks). Accordingly, the three agencies notified Transamerica that they would not permit it to "branch" any more banks. But this united front, said Eccles, ended when John Snyder took over the Treasury. In 1946, Snyder's Comptroller of the Currency let Transamerica spread the empire, and Snyder's friend, Sam Husbands, left RFC to run Transamerica.

No Answer. Eccles asked the then Attorney General, Tom Clark, to prosecute Transamerica as a monopoly, but got no

where. So Eccles decided that FRB should do so. In November 1947 FRB ordered an anti-trust investigation. The President declined to reappoint Eccles as FRB chairman two months later. Writes Eccles: "The principal pressure that shaped the President's decision came . . . from within the inner citadel of the Giannini banking interests . . . Those who were responsible . . . no doubt expected that I would resign . . . and the way would be cleared thereafter for continuous expansion . . ."

The Verdict

Transamerica's expansion (*see above*) did continue; but so did the FRB suit against it. Stern old Amadeo P. Giannini denounced the whole thing as an Eccles plot. In any case, he had been reducing



J. R. Eyerman—LIFE

TRANSAMERICA'S MARIO GIANNINI
... from the inner citadel."

Transamerica's interest in the Bank of America. After old A.P.'s death, his son and successor, Lawrence Mario Giannini, kept on selling Transamerica's holdings in Bank of America, once 99%, until they were reduced to only 7.66%. Said Mario Giannini: "The Bank of America is not controlled by Transamerica in any manner."

Last week Rudolph M. Evans, the FRB governor who had presided over the hearings, disagreed with Giannini. Said Evans: Transamerica's 7% holdings are still enough to give it control of Bank of America. Transamerica's bank acquisitions. Evans charged, "have concentrated more economic power in one small group of men—perhaps only one man—than probably has ever happened before in the business life of our country . . . Not even the great railroad, steel, oil, tobacco or aluminum cases disclosed the existence of greater power in one organization directly to affect the economic life of so great a geographical

AMAZING ASBESTOS!

by KEASBEY & MATTISON

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Get durable, economical, and *permanent* protection for any house, new, or old, with "Century" Asbestos-Cement Roofing and Siding Shingles. "Century" Asbestos Shingles resist weather—do not rot or rust—rodents and termites can't hurt them. Choose from several eye-pleasing colors to harmonize with the surroundings. "Century" Shingles never need protective painting to preserve their beauty! Write us for illustrated folder.

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area... as does the record in this case."

As evidence of that power, Evans cited figures: in the five-state area of California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Washington, Transamerica controls 47 banks, with 667 banking offices which have about 41% of all banking space, 30% of all deposits, 50% of all bank loans. To break up this concentration, Evans recommended that FRB order Transamerica to sell all of its stock in the 47 banks, retaining only its interest in Bank of America.

Evans' decision is not binding, but the board is expected to back it with a formal order to Transamerica to dispose of the holdings. Transamerica will then be able to appeal the order to the court. There is little doubt that the U.S. Supreme Court will ultimately have to decide the case, in which Transamerica hopes to prove that FRB's action as prosecutor, jury and judge is illegal.

MANAGEMENT

The Pitch

Unable to find new workers in manpower-short Connecticut, Manchester's 50-man Nelco Tool Co. tried a new pitch. It ran ads in local papers last week showing its workers happily pitching horseshoes, invited horseshoe players to join the company's daily noontime tournaments. Result: 65 prospective players, 14 new employees.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Q In San Antonio last week, two businessmen installed a slot machine which advertised a hangover remedy for 25¢. The remedy: a 30-second sniff of pure oxygen (which some people believe will mitigate hangovers), taken through a cone which the user holds to his nose.

Q Westinghouse put on the market a tiny electric lamp (3½ watts) which destroys dampness, mildew, smoke, cooking and perspiration odors by "exploding" the odor molecules with ultraviolet radiations, liberating ozone. Westinghouse claims the lamp is thrice as powerful as the bigger ozone lamp it introduced in 1945. Price: \$11.30.

FASHIONS

The Gold Medal Man

With a burst of pride, Firestone Plastics Co. Inc., a subsidiary of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., last week announced that it had been awarded the Fashion Academy Gold Medal Award. The reason: "Firestone's Velon [a new plastic fabric] accents its economy... with distinctive beauty of design and unique color styling." Many a businessman and consumer who have seen the words "Awarded the Fashion Academy Gold Medal" spread across millions of dollars of advertising space, had cause to ask: Just what is the Fashion Academy Gold Medal Award?

The Best. The award is the creation of Emil Alvin Hartman, 57, founder and director of Manhattan's Fashion Acad-



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• Every lithe, graceful foot of its steel structure . . . every automobile or truck that traverses it . . . every ship or train that passes under it . . . and every drop of paint that sheathes it—was made with brick, refractory brick. For all are products of heat.

Refractory brick is the master of heat. As lining for the furnaces of industry it is an essential of every product that is manufactured—of steel, brass, copper, aluminum; of glass and chemicals and paper; of your refrigerator, stove, washing machine and television set.

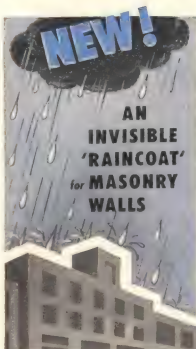
Its uses are infinite. But they are also extremely specialized and exacting. While men have made brick for more than five thousand

years, it is, today, one of the most demanding targets of scientific research . . . to provide refractories which enable industry to make things better, faster, at lower cost.

Under today's insatiable demands, refractories are literally sold on prescription. Making them and providing a complete refractories service is an occupation for which General Refractories Company is uniquely qualified. For it brings to the task the world's most modern and completely equipped refractories research laboratory, manned by scientists of international reputation . . . and nationwide manufacturing facilities.



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emy. Now 34 years old, the Academy has about 100 students studying dress designing and allied subjects (tuition for the course: \$2,520) in an ornate, five-story Fifth Avenue building, decorated more like a Renaissance palace than a school. In the past 17 years Hartman has handed out awards to about 50 companies for "exemplifying the best in American design." Sample winners: Ford, Motorola, Ronson lighters, General Electric (for a plastic furniture covering), Kaiser-Frazer, Elgin, Parker, United Air Lines (for its Mainliner interiors), Packard, the Chicago Tribune (for "being inspirational to students of design").

Many so honored have shown their appreciation by contributing to the Fashion Academy's scholarship fund. The Ford Motor Co., winner in 1949 and 1950, sent Hartman a check for \$25,000 to pay for scholarships. Motorola, Elgin and other winners have also become donors to the scholarship fund.

No Mackerel. Hartman first began giving awards in 1928 when he gave the best-dressed women award to women in public life, theater, radio, movies, etc. From the "best-dressed," it was a short jump to the gold medal. In 1934 Cinemogul Walter Winchell won the first one for his "fashion-consciousness" in making pictures. From then on, Hartman gave them at the rate of about one a year, but after World War II he started handing out medals the way the Army distributes the Bronze Star.

Hartman picks the company to be honored himself, with an assist from his Academy staff. He does not empanel a formal jury to cover all industry, or even see every product in a single field. "We don't lay the products out side by side like mackerel," says he. "We don't have to." Hartman says he knows a good design when he sees one, makes his selection from what he sees.

To businessmen who raise an eyebrow at his scattershot method of picking winners and his acceptance of scholarship contributions, Hartman answers: "The awards have no commercial end. I should actually be subsidized by manufacturers, but I'm not."

PERSONNEL

A Boost for Buster

In St. Louis, the employee newspaper of the Famous-Barr department store broke the news under a notable headline: **BUSTER BECOMES OUR PRESIDENT.** No further identification was necessary for the employees. Everyone in the store, chief link in the May department-store chain, knows that "Buster" is Morton David May, 36, son of the chain's longtime President Morton J. May and grandson of one of the founders.

A Dartmouth graduate, May was a cameraman before he was a retailer. On vacations from college, he trekked through Japan, Manchuria and Russia, taking motion pictures which were later used by the **MARCH OF TIME**. After receiving his degree in liberal arts with the class of 1936,



EMIL HARTMAN

He knows a good thing.

he went to work as an \$18-a-week stock boy at Famous-Barr, spent his spare time playing in tennis tournaments in Missouri, where he was a top-ranked player, started a modern art collection now considered one of St. Louis' best. Gradually, Buster May rose to assistant buyer and assistant merchandise manager in Famous-Barr's basement.

After a wartime stint in the Navy (he came out a lieutenant commander), May was made vice president and secretary of the May Company. Three years ago he became manager of Famous-Barr's \$3,000,000 new store in suburban Clayton, and last year the \$100,000-a-year general manager of the company's two St. Louis stores. As president of the 24-store, nine-



MORTON MAY

Up from the basement.

city May chain, Buster will boss an operation that last year had record sales of \$417 million. Said father Morton J. May, 67, who is stepping up to chairman: "He likes it, he's interested in it, he wants to carry on. What could make me happier?"

TAXES

Patchwork Bill

After 4½ months of hearings, the House Ways & Means Committee this week finally patched together a tax bill designed to raise \$7.2 billion in new revenues, v. \$10.2 billion which the Treasury wanted. The bill fell far short of putting arms spending on a pay-as-you-go basis, made more political sense than it did tax sense.

The bill made scant effort to dry up excess spending power—the biggest source of inflationary pressure—with heavier excise taxes on consumer goods. It provided only a \$1.3 billion boost in excise taxes, v. the \$3 billion the Treasury had sought. In boosting income taxes, the committee tailored its formula to favor the lower-income groups, although Treasury Secretary John Snyder had said the biggest boost should be made there. The bill:

¶ Raises everybody's income-tax rate by about 4% for the full year, by boosting the rate a flat 12½% as of Sept. 1. (To have a take-home pay of \$40,000, a taxpayer will have to earn \$369,656.)

¶ Boosts wage & salary withholding from 18% to 20% of wages after exemptions.

¶ Raises long-term capital gains taxes from 25% to 28.1%. Gains on residence sales will not be taxed if the money is put into a new home within a year.

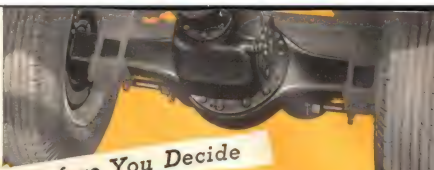
¶ Raises both corporate-income taxes and excess-profits taxes by a flat 5%, raises the overall corporate-tax ceiling from 62% of a company's total earnings to 70%, lowers the excess-profits tax's definition of "normal" profits from 85% of the base-period average to 75%. All these are retroactive to last Jan. 1.

¶ Boosts the tax on beer, gasoline (from 1½¢ to 2¢ a gallon), liquor, cigarettes (to 8¢ a package) and autos (from 7% to 10%). sets a 10% tax on the manufacturers' price of most appliances and 8% on auto parts.

¶ Withholds 20% of dividend and interest payments at the source, as wages are now withheld.

The committee trucked to the powerful farm lobby by exempting farm cooperatives, big dividend payers, from withholding taxes. Other favors for farmers: refunds from taxes on gasoline and auto parts when bought for farm equipment. The committee sent its bill to the House, which is expected to pass it this week without amendment, but the Senate may not act upon the measure until late September. Members of the potent Senate Finance Committee have already said that they will cut the income-tax increase, shorten the length of time for which increases will be retroactive, and insist that the Government trim at least \$5 billion of fat out of its non-war expenditures, in order to make the budget balance even with the smaller tax yield.

TIME, JUNE 25, 1951



Before You Decide

Look Under the Truck!



IT TAKES a lot of truck to meet the demands of present-day motor transportation! And no other parts of the truck take more—and give more—than the axles. It's no wonder then, that so many cost-conscious truck buyers make sure their new trucks are equipped with dependable Timken-Detroit Axles. Because of such outstanding features as Hypoid Gearing, these rugged axles have rolled up a record of dependability through billions of miles of tough, day-to-day operation . . . proof enough of their superior design and construction! It will pay you to look under the truck before you buy. Look for—and demand—Timken-Detroit Axles and Brakes!



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CORPORATIONS

Globe-Trotter

"There are at least three Americans in every foreign town in the world," according to an old traveler's saw, "the consul, the Standard Oil man and the Singer [Sewing Machine] man." As the world's biggest and best known maker of sewing machines, the Singer Manufacturing Co. has turned out more than 100 million sewing machines, printed instructions in 54 different languages, and shipped its machines to every corner of the globe.

Last week, at a whirl of parties in Manhattan's Plaza Hotel, Singer celebrated its 100th anniversary. In 1,200 Singer Sewing Centers throughout the U.S. and more than 5,000 spotted around the world from Hyderabad to Heidelberg, 80,000 Singer employees also observed the centennial of a company that has done as



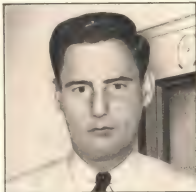
The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography
ISAAC SINGER

He fathered a new look.

much to create an industrial and home revolution as any in the world.

Frills & Airplanes. Founding father of the Singer empire was Isaac Merrit Singer, a full-bearded, Yankee mechanic. On \$40 borrowed capital, he developed the first practical sewing machine in Boston in 1850—and ran into a three-year court fight. Elias Howe, who several years before had brought out a machine which was similar (but which did not work well), sued for patent infringement.

Howe won in court (and collected royalties on every Singer machine made until his patent expired), but Singer won in the market place. Teamed up with a shrewd New York lawyer named Edward Clark, Singer turned out a home model for \$125 (average U.S. family income in the 1850s: \$500), began one of the world's first installment plans to buy machines. By the time Singer died in 1875, his company was a \$22-million-a-year business. Commented Publisher Louis Antoine Godey of



Sales Volume Shows 10% Gain! Texas Grocer Gives Credit To Frigidaire Zero Self-Server

HOUSTON, TEXAS—"When we installed our Frigidaire Zero Self-Server, we carefully compared results with those of an open-type case of similar design," says N. T. Womack, Jr., partner in Womack's, a drive-in grocery at 5513 Richmond Road. "We found that the Frigidaire case increased our sales volume about \$21 a month—roughly a 10% gain. We like its eye appeal, easy-sliding lids and its dependability. Our previous experience with other Frigidaire products influenced our choice."



Zero Self-Server

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Weak, Fallen Arch



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Dr. Scholl's FOOT-EASERS

Lady's Book, America's first fashion magazine: "Next to the plough, [the sewing machine] is perhaps humanity's most blessed instrument."

Women's fashions took on a new look, were bedecked with ribbons and yards of machine-made frills. The Wright brothers used a Singer to make the covering for their first airplane wing. India's Mahatma Gandhi, who learned to sew in a British jail, thought so well of the sewing machine that he exempted Singer from his ban on Western machinery. Despite the growth of readymade dresses, Singer's home sales kept expanding, largely because of Singer sewing classes which taught women to sew everywhere, even in the jungle.

Sausages & Caskets. In its 15 plants (seven in the U.S., eight in Canada, Scotland, France, Italy, Brazil and Germany), Singer makes 1,500,000 sewing machines a year, also turns out vacuum cleaners, electric fans and irons. Singer makes close to 4,000 different sewers, from a child's model sewing machine (three lbs.) to a giant industrial machine (2,526 lbs.), designs them to do everything from sewing up sausage casings to finishing casket linings. Latest gadget: a seamer that binds plastics together with an electric current instead of a needle & thread. Most of Singer's output is still in home sewing machines (most popular U.S. model: the "Featherweight Portable," priced at \$137.50).

For years Singer's sales and profits were a secret, and most of the stock was held by descendants of the company's founders and early executives. But after Singer President Douglas Alexander, who had bussed the company for 44 years, died in 1949, things changed. Milton C. Lightner, 61, who was born in Detroit and went to the University of Michigan and Harvard Law School, stepped up after 21 years as a vice president, and let outsiders peek into the company's books. Even though its trade behind the Iron Curtain is closed, Singer in 1950 netted \$18.8 million, highest earnings in 20 years. It had an earned surplus of \$77 million, and paid a dividend (\$3 a share) to its 4,500 stockholders, as it has every year since 1864.

Frozen Sunkist

Ever since the start of the \$1.25 million-a-year frozen fruit-juice industry, California has run a bad second to Florida in producing the concentrates. Last week California's 14,500-member Fruit Growers Exchange decided to put its own "Sunkist" trademark on a full line of frozen citrus juice concentrates (lemon, lemonade, grapefruit, orange, orange-grapefruit). To sell the new frozen Sunkist juices the exchange picked an old hand at marketing frozen foods: John I. Moore, 38, founder and president of Snow Crop, among the top frozen-juice producers in the U.S. Moore resigned last week from Snow Crop, along with three other top executives, to form a new distributing company, Marketers Inc. Backed by a \$1,000,000 ad campaign and the use of the exchange's plants, Moore expects his new company to be selling Sunkist juices all over the U.S. by the end of the year.



Tall Tale

Speaking of sparkle, did you ever hear how Mose Humphries trapped the sun and hauled it along at the head of the fireman's parade? Took a ton of elbow grease, but Mose polished engine No. 40 till she shined so bright the sun never did set that day—it was too busy bouncing back and forth between the bell and the boiler.

to Fabulous Fact

Elbow grease used to be the most important element in any good polish—elbow grease and wax. Now polish makers add a Dow Corning Silicone product and save the elbow grease. In car polishes alone, that amounts to a net saving of about x-million tons of elbow grease so far this year. That's one of the peculiar things about these silicones. They spread themselves and polish without rubbing. Furthermore, they won't melt or freeze and they're more water repellent and more weatherproof than any organic materials. That kind of stability is one of the fabulous facts about all Dow Corning Silicone Products—fluids, greases, electrical insulating materials, resins or rubbers.



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CINEMA

How Not to Go Broke

What kind of pictures do U.S. moviegoers really like to see? Writing in the current *Harper's*, Publicist Arthur L. Mayer, executive vice president of the Council of Motion Picture Organizations (COMPO), frankly discusses some facts of movie life that most pressagents prefer to whisper about behind closed doors. Mayer's main point: most moviegoers prefer bad movies to good ones.

"In my experience of over 30 years in the motion-picture industry," writes Mayer, "the American people have had plenty of opportunities to support [good] pictures and almost invariably have failed to do so. Although I have helped to import many of the finest pictures ever brought into this country, I was able to . . . only because I was simultaneously operating [Manhattan's] Rialto Theater, which consistently showed the worst. The profits on the bad pictures enabled me to stand the losses on the good ones. Most of the critics of the industry are optimists, because they only write and speak about the demand for superior films. I am a pessimist, because I have invested money in them."

Publicist Mayer, whose job is to win friends and good will for the movies, bolsters his argument with plenty of other evidence. Items:

❑ Universal-International has climbed out of the red largely on the strength of its *Ma and Pa Kettle* series designed for "what is insultingly known as the family trade." Each picture in the series costs about \$500,000 to make, grosses some \$3,000,000 mainly in small towns and neighborhood theaters.

❑ Despite a barrage of critical panning, Paramount's Dean-Jerry Lewis farce, *At War with the Army*, broke a house record in its opening week at Manhattan's Paramount Theater, has since been cleaning up around the country.

❑ Paramount redeemed the heavy loss suffered by William Wyler's *The Heiress*, a big critical success, with the receipts from Cecil B. DeMille's spectacularly profitable *Samson and Delilah*. "It would appear as if what the industry needs is more Victor Matures (not to mention DeMilles) rather than more mature pictures."

Concludes Mayer: "Frequently, as I observe . . . the good receipts for what good people call bad pictures, and the bad receipts for what they call good, I am reminded of Henry Mencken's sour dictum: 'No one ever went broke underestimating the taste of the American public.'"

The New Pictures

Half Angel (20th Century-Fox) tries to play schizophrenia for belly laughs and proves that psychiatry can be mangled as witlessly in a comedy as in melodrama. Its heroine (Loretta Young) is a primly correct girl whose subconscious, taking possession while she sleeps, turns her into a somnambulant *femme fatale* with a yen for a stuffy lawyer (Joseph Cotten).



JOSEPH COTTEN & LORETTA YOUNG
She wants to kiss the warts away.

The romance, which frosts over whenever Loretta's conscious mind is in control, is embellished with some embarrassingly precious dialogue. She calls Cotten a frog and wants to kiss his warts away; to him, she is "Princess Felicity" or "knucklehead." Her mental condition leads her to such fey adventures as spending the night in his bedroom (listening to him talk shop) and marrying him while her fiancé's back is turned.

Neither of the stars seems comfortable dispensing this nonsense, though many a Technicolored close-up confirms that Actress Young, 38, is one of the most rewardingly well-preserved sights in Hollywood. But what makes *Half Angel* especially disappointing is that it was written by Scripser Robert Riskin, whose horseplay with half-baked abnormal psychology is a sad comedown from such past comic successes as *It Happened One Night* and *Master 880*.

He Ran All the Way (Bob Roberts; United Artists) extracts a full measure of excitement from the predicament of a family imprisoned in its own seamy flat by an unpredictable hoodlum (John Garfield) who turns the place into his hideout. Hunted by the police for murder and robbery, he lets members of the family out to perform their daily tasks—so long as one always stays behind as his hostage.

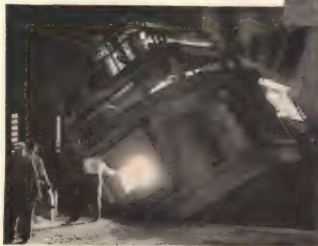
The picture's rumpled sets, James Wong Howe's shadowy photography, the lower-middle-class characterizations, are all well-keyed to a note of squalid realism. The script gives the hoodlum some depth as well as menace; he is stupid, confused, worried sick, and for all his bitterness and bullying, wants eagerly to be liked. The acting is first-rate, not only by Garfield, but by Shelley Winters, deglamorized as

FAR-AWAY PLACES GET MORE IMPORTANT EVERY DAY

Up! Up! Up! go the demands for millions of tons of alloy steels. Jet planes take the very finest tough steel. Tanks and truck gears, guns and the noses of shells take still other scarce alloys. Thousands of civilian steel products, too, need alloyed steels for long service. Here are some things you'll want to remember about alloy steels:



- 1 NATIVES OF NORTHERN NIGERIA** use headpans to carry columbite ore from paddocks (surface excavations). Columbite yields columbium, used in making stainless and heat-resisting steels. Sources of scarce alloying metals are scattered around the world.



- 2 AMERICA HAS SO MANY NEW** electric furnaces that suppliers of scarce alloying ores can't keep up. That's why more alloy steel scrap is so badly needed. Factories and metal-working shops are urged to help by classifying alloy scrap to sell their nearest scrap dealers.

America's steel industry grows and grows. Do you know the facts about it? How many companies make steel? How much do they make? How fast is their capacity increasing? What are the steel companies doing to increase production of vital alloy steels?



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- 3 HEADED FOR A 2,000° JOB:** This is the shaft for a turbo-jet engine. Special analysis steels are a mass production item nowadays. The help of every factory and machine shop is needed to return scrap to the scrap dealers.

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campaigns for this
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92

the simple, forlorn pickup whose home he invades, by Wallace Ford as her father, grimly swallowing his self-respect, and Selena Royle as the distraught mother.

Individual scenes are uncommonly taut, e.g., a drawn-out crisis in the dining room when Garfield insists that the family eat the turkey dinner he has bought, and Ford, driven to a rebellious gesture, seems ready to die before he will let them accept. But what trips *He Ran All the Way* well before



JOHN GARFIELD & SHELLEY WINTERS
He wants to be liked.

it has run its length is a far-fetched romantic gimmick. It asks the moviegoer to believe that the girl, devoted to her parents and young brother (Bobby Hyatt), is lonely, frustrated and moonstruck enough to plan on running off with the criminal whom she has known only during the day or so he has spent terrorizing her family.

Fabiola (Jules Levey; United Artists), based on the 97-year-old novel by Britain's Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman, pictures the ordeals and triumphs of the Christian martyrs in Constantine's Rome. Made in Italy three years ago with French and Italian actors romping toga-clad through elaborate sets populated by 7,000 extras, the movie has been dubbed into English and shrewdly released to steal the thunder of such forthcoming spectacles as M-G-M's *Quo Vadis* and 20th Century-Fox's *David and Bathsheba*.

Unfortunately, *Fabiola* has little thunder of its own. Though Adapters Marc (The Green Pastures) Connelly and Fred Pressburger have lopped away half of the picture's original three-hour footage and reworked the rest, the story is overplotted, confusing and lacking in dramatic force. Only in the grand-scale scenes of the closing minutes, when the gladiators and lions are turned loose on the martyrs, does the film develop any real excitement. Up to then, it dawdles turgidly over a tame counterfeit of Roman debauchery, an



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ANOTHER
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The Weekly Newsmagazine

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TIME, JUNE 25, 1951

involved political-religious intrigue and a routine love story that pairs a patrician's daughter (Michele Morgan) with a crypto-Christian gladiator (Henri Vidal).

But *Fabiola's* most nagging fault is its inept dubbing. The voices not only fail to jibe with lip movements, but they are so similar at times and so evenly grouped around the microphone that the moviegoer must carefully search the screen to be sure just which character is supposed to be speaking.

Hard, Fast and Beautiful (Filmakers: RKO Radio), a title that conjures up visions of a wanton wench on the marquee, turns out to apply to nothing more alluring than a tennis ball. The heroine (Sally Forrest) is a teen-aged tennis virtuoso whose selfish, frustrated mother (Claire Trevor) exploits the girl's talent to wangle a life of ease, travel and glamour.

While exposing the mother's schemes, the picture also purports to expose the corruption of amateur tennis. Mother Trevor and a smooth promoter (Carleton G. Young) use Sally's growing fame as bait not only for a free tour through the best hotels of two continents, but also for the commercial endorsements that pay for flashy automobiles and mink coats.

The script overplays Sally's rebellion and her mother's comeuppance as much as it exaggerates the spoils of tennis commercialism. Actress Trevor holds out best, but not entirely, against the abrupt, overwrought style that Director Ida Lupino, staging her fourth movie, seems to have carried over intact from her own jittery screen personality.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Four in a Jeep. The timely story of a four-power MP patrol in Vienna, split by the plight of a Viennese girl in trouble with the Soviet command; with Viveca Lindfors, Ralph Meeker (TIME, June 18).

Oliver Twist. Director David (Great Expectations) Lean's brilliant adaptation of the Charles Dickens novel; with Alec Guinness, John Howard Davies, Robert Newton (TIME, May 14).

On the Riviera. Danny Kaye plays a double role in a cinemusical whose laughs, songs and dances sparkle as brightly as its Technicolor (TIME, May 7).

Father's Little Dividend. In a lively sequel to the original Spencer Tracy-Joan Bennett-Elizabeth Taylor comedy, the *Father of the Bride* suffers through the ordeal of becoming a grandfather (TIME, April 23).

Kon-Tiki. An engrossing documentary record of how six men floated 4,300 miles from Peru to Polynesia on a raft (TIME, April 16).

Isle of Sinners. A stirring French movie (original title: *God Needs Men*), with Pierre Fresnay as a devout fisherman whose fellow islanders prod him into the sacrilege of serving as their priest (TIME, April 16).

Born Yesterday. Judy Holliday's Academy Award-winning performance as the dumb blonde of the Broadway hit (TIME, Dec. 25).

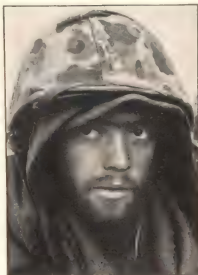


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Men in Combat

THIS IS WAR!—David Douglas Duncan—Harper (\$4.95).

LIFE Photographer David Douglas Duncan has shot the best and truest pictures of the Korean war. A Marine lieutenant in World War II, he did one tour of duty as a photographer in Korea, and was back in New York last winter when the news-came in that the 1st Marine Division was cut off near the Changjin Reservoir. Duncan's point in pleading to go back to the Marines: no enemy outfit anywhere could smash a Marine division, and so the assignment was perfectly safe. He flew in to join the Marines, and was the only newsman to walk out with them in their bitter, fighting withdrawal to the sea.

In *This Is War!*, Duncan explains what he set out to do: "I wanted to show what war did to a man. I wanted to show something of the comradeship that binds men together when they are fighting a common peril . . . I wanted to show something of the agony, the suffering, the terrible confusion, the heroism which is everyday currency among those men . . . I wanted to tell a story of war, as war has always been for men through the ages."

No one who looks through *This Is War!*, with its vivid combat scenes and unforgettable warrior faces, can doubt that Duncan has succeeded magnificently. In these 150 pages of pictures, the bruising war of the foot soldier is fixed in a succession of moments that make captions superfluous (Duncan uses none). To capture such moments, Duncan had to become, in effect, a front-line soldier. Only in that way could he get close enough to photograph the grenade in flight, the finger squeezing the trigger, the first instant of surprised shock of the wounded.



WARRIOR FACES



MARINE WITHDRAWAL IN KOREA

"... to show something of the agony, the suffering, the terrible confusion, the heroism . . ."

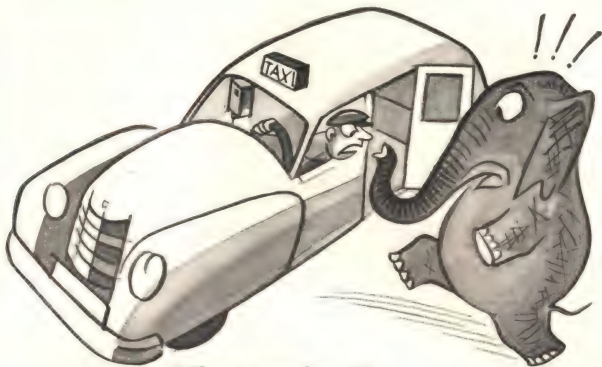
One Hit, Two Misses

THE WATCH (442 pp.)—Carlo Levi—Farrar, Straus & Young (\$3.75).

Italy's postwar literary comeback was sparked in 1945 by Carlo Levi, a stocky ex-physician who prefers to be known as a painter. His *Christ Stopped at Eboli* (TIME, May 5, 1947), a prizewinning best-seller, was a vivid picture of life in the starving south Italian town to which Levi was exiled by Mussolini in 1935. His second book, *Of Fear and Freedom*, a rambling philosophical essay on man's fate, was as diffuse and shapeless as *Eboli* was graceful and compact.

Levi's latest book, *The Watch*, is a flashback to Rome just after the liberation. Based mainly on Levi's actual experiences (many prominent Italians are said to be vaguely recognizable in its pages), *The Watch* bobbles along without story line or character development. More than anything else, it is a series of literary angle shots of a great world capital, disorganized and politically adrift. The street scenes—Rome's open black market, the shooting of a Fascist informer by a partisan in broad daylight—read as though they had been planned as paintings, full of sensuous color and clear visual images. Here & there, *The Watch* has patches of writing as good as anything in *Eboli*. But its pace is slowed by irrelevant incidents and by tedious, pointless speeches on Italian politics. Few books have so sorely needed a firm editor.

The Watch is at its readable best when it describes people and places: poverty-stricken slum dwellers in a Rome suburb, a garrulous waiter, fellow passengers on an auto trip to Naples, the palace where he lived in Rome, with a staircase so spacious that G.I.s drove up & down it in



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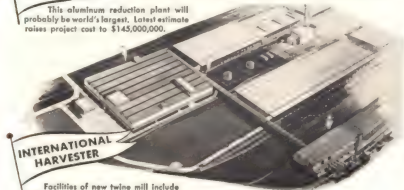
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their jeeps. These are bits & pieces, some of them very good, but they cannot make a book and they do not begin to make a novel. At 48, Carlo Levi is still the middling painter who wrote *Christ Stopped at Eboli*.

Gallant & Gay

INDEPENDENT MEMBER (363 pp.)—A. P. Herbert—Doubleday (\$5).

Every Member of Parliament dies twice—once in the way of all flesh, but once, earlier, when he must rise to make his maiden speech. A polite mumble is par for the course. Only once in a blue moon can a new member move the old House to astonishment, amusement or anger.

Oxford University's Independent Member Alan Patrick Herbert turned the trick in 1935. With his back-bench seat scarcely two days warm, he bounced up brandishing a bill "to reform the indecent,



HELMSMAN HERBERT

© Illustrated

Less wogging, more wigwagging.

hypocritical, cruel, and unjust marriage laws of this country." Said Herbert heatedly: "I swear it shall be passed before this Parliament is over."

A Brazen Hussy. Chuckled Herbert's friend Winston Churchill later: "Call that a maiden speech? It was a brazen hussy of a speech. Never did such a painted lady of a speech parade itself before a modest Parliament."

Other members scowled. This, they said, was just what could be expected from an M.P. who had prepared for politics by writing musical comedies, novels (*The Water Gipsies*, *Holy Deadlock*) and humorous essays for *Punch*. But no one is likely to scowl at *Independent Member*, a sprightly, informal snapshot of the Mother of Parliaments with her hair down and her slip showing.

Scrap-happy "A.P." early decided what

* A cool year and nine months later, it was.

his own role in the House should be. He would sail against the prevailing windbags. For 14 years, while party bigwigs huffed & puffed about Munich and the dollar gap, Member Herbert concentrated on unpretentious but warmly human legislation. Items: more lenient divorce laws, Sunday theater, uniform pub hours. It was not always easy. Introducing a bill could become an endurance test. He more than once "bumped," i.e., bobbed up & down, for four and five hours before he finally caught the Speaker's eye.

An Honorable Gent. In a liquor-licensing debate, Lady Astor got A.P.'s dander up by referring to him as "the playboy of the drink world." Snapped he: "A regular course of narcotics would be extremely good for the noble lady and would make her less restive." As usual, she had the last word: "The noble lady will be restive in this House long after the honorable gent."

When war came, Herbert wagged his tongue in Commons less, wigwagged the semaphore flags on his river boat, *Waver Gipsy*, more. Charged with mine-spotting on the Thames, Skipper Herbert also fought no-hit engagements with passing "doodlebugs" (V-1 flying bombs), once scurried ashore with his crew to retrieve books (including one of his own) from his publisher's burning office. In mid-war, he traveled to Newfoundland and Labrador on a parliamentary survey, made a report and duly noted that Labrador Husky dogs were "the only modified wolves in the Civil Service. Or perhaps not."

On the home front, he pushed a pet project for renaming the stars. Tired of such foreign nonsense as Betelgeuse (Arm-pit of the Cen-tral One), Herbert proposed that the heavens be dotted with Nelson, Drake, Cook.

After the war, the King gave him a knighthood—but the Socialist House abolished his Oxford University seat, Fum-loving A.P.'s last speech, in 1949, summed up the philosophy of a lifetime: "Whether we go up or down, let us show that we can be gracious, and gallant—and gay!"

Good Clean Fun on Okinawa

THE TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON [282 pp.]-Vern Snider-Putnam (\$3).

Captain Jeff Fisby, an ex-pharmacist from Ohio, neither looked, felt nor behaved like a professional soldier. He was chubby and sloppy, and in his job as administrator of an Okinawan village he was shamelessly inefficient. When it came to carrying out Plan B, a scheme for re-educating the natives, he was a failure.

Plan B had been drawn up by Fisby's boss, Colonel Wainwright Purdy III, "a man with a clearly defined mission in the Army—he was reaching for the stars." Behind Purdy loomed the formidable figure of Mrs. Purdy, president of the Tuesday Club of Pottawattamie, Ind. It was she who had persuaded the colonel to organize a Woman's League for Democratic Action among the Okinawan ladies, and to suggest model menus for the league's meetings (chicken aspic and salmon loaf

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The Native Souvenirs. How Fisby got around the Purdy plan and built himself a miniature utopia full of happy Okinawans is the story of Vern Sneider's nimble novel. An Army veteran with Okinawa service, Sneider has written a shrewd fantasy about the American in the uncomfortable role of conqueror.

When Captain Fisby agrees to accept a couple of native "souvenirs," and they turn out to be two little geisha girls named First Flower and Lotus Blossom, he thinks his career is cooked. But the men of his village, usually appalled at the prospect of hard work, are so charmed by the geishas that they enthusiastically pitch in to build them a proper teahouse. To do so, it is necessary to scrounge and improvise, and soon Captain Fisby, who is weak on Army directives but strong on old-fashioned initiative, finds himself supervising a complex business combine. His once-sleepy village distills sweet-potato brandy, manufactures salt, china and wooden sandals, sponsors wrestling matches, sets up a teahouse with an international menu including everything from snapping turtles to borsch—and all because of First Flower and Lotus Blossom.

The Sympathetic Shake. While converting Okinawans to U.S.-style go-getting, Fisby also learns to appreciate their customs. Nothing seems more restful to him than to visit the teahouse dressed in his bathrobe (as a substitute for a kimono) and drink tea while gazing quietly at the lotus pond. He has been suspicious of the geishas' morals, but he learns that they are respectable girls whose only job is to sing, dance and listen to people's troubles, shake their heads sympathetically and coax the customers into good spirits.

This scene of idyllic contentment is almost destroyed when Colonel Purdy bursts in on an inspection trip, but the story works its way to a happy ending, with Fisby convincing his boss that he is not really setting himself up as Okinawa's vice king. *The Teahouse of the August Moon* is really a short story puffed up to novel length, but except for a slight sag in the middle, it manages to be good fun.

Literary Faker

MAJOR BYRON: THE INCREDIBLE CAREER OF A LITERARY FORGER (217 pp.)—Theodore G. Ehrsam—Boesen [\$6].

In the light of his reputation, nothing seemed more natural than that Lord Byron should have fathered and deserted a son. According to "Major George Gordon de Luna Byron," it happened in Spain in 1809, when the fiery poet swept the Countess de Luna off her feet, secretly married her in a Roman Catholic ceremony, then blandly deserted her.

The major was determined to live as a Byron. He used the arms and motto of the family, impressed the Byron crest on his stationery and silverware. He even made his living by forging Byron letters, and did so well at it that he branched out to include letters guaranteed (by the ma-



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for) to be from the pens of Keats and Shelley.*

In *Major Byron*, N.Y.U.'s Professor Ehrsam has done the best job of literary detective work on the forger in print. He is himself sadly handicapped because: 1) the slippery major left few biographical traces, 2) *Major Byron* was first written as a Ph.D. thesis, and after two rewritings is still more awkward and pedestrian than even most doctoral dissertations. Yet Dr. Ehrsam sometimes proves himself a shrewder hand than his literary betters in the treacherous field of literary hokum.

Even during his lifetime Major Byron couldn't fool everybody every time. When England got too hot, the major lit out for Paris or the U.S. The editor of New York's *Evening Mirror* sized him up at first glance in 1849: "We turned from him with the natural disgust we feel for humbugs in general, and literary humbugs in particular." When the major sued for libel and lost, he went back to London, but in 1861 he popped up again in St. Louis in the uniform of a major in the Federal army. Though Major Byron does not show up in War Department records, he was remembered by St. Louis citizens of the time as "modest, unassuming, and highly cultivated, but rather bizarre in manner."

Major Byron died in New York in 1882, leaving literary experts on two continents with ruffled vanities. Some of his Keats and Shelley forgeries are crude, but the Byron ones are sound. Said a famous London auctioneer to Lord Byron's publisher: "Here are some genuine letters of Byron's, and here are forgeries of them. We must not mix them, for if we do, we shall never be able to separate them."

RECENT & READABLE

A Soldier's Story, by Omar N. Bradley. The top U.S. military man tells how the war in Western Europe was fought and won (TIME, June 18).

The Age of Elegance, by Arthur Bryant. Third volume of a brilliant historical trilogy on England during the Napoleonic era (TIME, June 11).

The Ballad of the Sad Café, by Carson McCullers. A novelette, half a dozen short stories and three novels in an impressive omnibus (TIME, June 4).

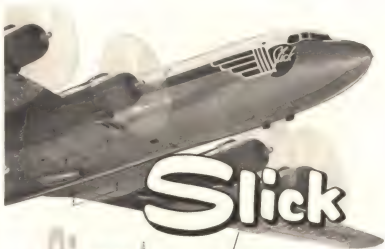
Invitation to Moscow, by Z. Stypulkowski. Gripping personal history by a leader of the Polish underground who refused to "confess" despite 70 days & nights of Soviet-style interrogation (TIME, June 4).

Some Notes on Lifemanship, by Stephen Potter. How to be a conversational cad (TIME, June 4).

Man and Boy, by Wright Morris. A quiet little horror story about mother & father Ormsby and their average bad marriage (TIME, May 28).

Little Men, Big World, by W. R. Burnett. Fast-moving gang novel by the author of *Little Caesar* (TIME, May 21).

* Author Ehrsam contributed proof of Major Byron's Shelleyana fakes in Robert Metcalf Smith's *The Shelley Legend* (TIME, Nov. 19, 1945).



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the TIME News Quiz

(THIS TEST COVERS THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 1951 TO JUNE 1951)

Prepared by The Editors of TIME in collaboration with

Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson

Co-Authors of the Cooperative Contemporary Affairs Test for the American Council on Education

(Copyright 1951 by TIME Inc.)

This test is to help TIME readers and their friends check their knowledge of current affairs. In recording answers, make no marks at all opposite questions. Use one of the answer sheets printed with the test: sheets for four persons are provided. After taking the test, check your replies against the correct answers printed on the last page of the test, entering the number of right answers as your score on the answer sheet.

The test is much more fun if you don't peek.

FIVE CHOICES

For each of the 105 test questions, five possible answers are given. You are to select the correct answer and put its number on the answer sheet next to the number of that question. Example:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0. Russia's boss is: | 3. Stalin. | 5. Stakhanov. |
| 1. Kerenky. | 4. Trotsky. | |
| 2. Lenin. | | |

Stalin, of course, is the correct answer. Since this question is numbered 0, the number 3—standing for Stalin—has been placed at the right of 0 on the answer sheet.

MACARTHUR STORY

Five Star Firing

1. In late January Pentagon strategists, perplexed over Chinese intentions, began calling the fight in Korea a "war of maneuver," in which the main objective was to:

1. Avoid all major battles.
2. Let armored columns cut Red supply lines.
3. Hurt the enemy rather than gain ground.
4. Take a line of towns to the Yalu.
5. Require use of Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

2. As Theater Commander, MacArthur objected to this strategy. Before taking Seoul the second time, he declared that the Reds would never drive U.N. forces from Korea, but added that:

1. A stalemate would result unless he were given "freedom of counter-offensive action."
2. New U.S. secret weapons could soon end the war.
3. He had "no plans" for crossing the 38th parallel.
4. Marines "should assault the Chinese homeland."
5. He could not hold all South Korea.

3. His opposition to the Truman Administration policy became more evident late in March when he:

1. Bombed Manchurian bases.
2. Denounced all previous U.N. peace efforts.
3. Invited the Red field commander to a peace parity.
4. Flew to Formosa to visit Chiang.
5. Denounced British recognition of Red China.

4. Harry Truman became openly hostile when G.O.P. House Leader Martin released a letter in which the General:

1. Explained the Wake Island conference.
2. Said he planned to resign.
3. Demanded better equipment.
4. Urged U.S. support for a Chiang Kai-shek attack on the mainland.
5. Criticized Naval air support.

5. After MacArthur's dismissal was announced, President Truman followed up with a radio speech explaining that the reason was Washington's:

1. Insistence on a naval blockade of the China Coast.
2. Hope to win the war quickly.
3. Desire to limit the fighting to Korea.
4. Belief that peace could be negotiated.
5. Plan to bomb Manchurian supply lines.



The Old Soldier

6. Given a hero's welcome on his return, the General declared in an address to Congress that his views on how to fight the Korean war were:

1. Given no hearing at the Wake Island conference.
2. The same as the U.N.'s.
3. Designed to please our allies.
4. Shared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
5. "Fundamentally the same" as those of the President.

7. In this address MacArthur said all but one of the following:

1. He had called in vain for new troops.
2. U.S. should bomb Manchurian bases.
3. Attempts to appease Red China are useless.
4. U.S. strategic frontier embraces the entire Pacific.
5. U.S. should send air reconnaissance over Manchuria.



8. In closed Senate Committee hearings, he broadly supported his proposals, added that one of the gravest U.S. mistakes was permitting Russia to:

1. Be a U.N. member.
2. Join the Allies in World War II.
3. Come down into China at Port Arthur.
4. Take part in peace negotiations with Japan.
5. Move westward from the Elbe.

The Opposition

9. The General's proposals and conduct were attacked by the next witness, who said all but one of the following:

1. Among President, Joint Chiefs and Marshall there had been no disagreement.
2. Between MacArthur and his superiors there had been basic differences.
3. The Administration will never let the Reds have Formosa.
4. Communist China may join U.N.
5. The JCS's Jan. 12 memo was a set of "tentative courses of action."



10. MacArthur and Marshall disagreed on answers to all but one of these issues:

1. Can the U.S. win in Korea under its present, self-imposed limitations?
2. Should Formosa be turned over to Mao?
3. Had the U.S. done all it could to save China from Communism?
4. Is time on our side?
5. If Russia did come into the Asian war, would it mean World War III?

11. When General Bradley appeared before the Committee, Senators tried on him a trap intended for Secretary Acheson, but voted 18-to-8:

1. To make him recount Truman's talks about MacArthur.
2. To make him reveal Pentagon secrets.
3. To bring in TV.
4. Not to make him recount conversations with the President.
5. Not to release his testimony.



12. As the questioning continued, Bradley seemed closer to MacArthur's position, finally agreed that:

1. The U.N. should bomb Manchuria.
2. We are ready to invade Red China.
3. A truce should now be negotiated.
4. Their main difference may be a matter of timing.
5. Chiang's troops should go to Korea.

13. Army Chief of Staff Collins testified that MacArthur had not followed the JCS's policy to:

1. Send only R.O.K. troops to the Yalu.
2. Bomb non-Manchurian bases.
3. Stay away from Formosa.
4. Commit no non-U.S. troops.
5. Send no peace invitations to the Reds.

14. Defending the wavering U.S. policy for Asia, Secretary of State Acheson declared that:

1. U.S. military objectives in Korea are the same as its political aims.
2. Korea can be unified only by driving out the Chinese.
3. Formosa has no strategic importance.
4. The U.S. will be content to stop fighting at the 38th parallel.
5. Our war aim is to unify Korea.

15. Meanwhile, the hearings helped produce *all but one* of these changes:

1. The Defense Department revealed plans to aid Chiang.
2. Some tentative U.S. policy decisions became firm.
3. The Senate voted to ban economic aid to countries selling war materials to Communist countries.
4. U.S. planes flew reconnaissance over China.
5. The U.N. embargoed war materials to Red China.

WAR IN ASIA

Across the 38th

16. Moving up to take MacArthur's post, Lieut. General Matthew B. Ridgway was replaced as Eighth Army commander by Lieut. General



1. J. Lawton Collins.
2. G. P. Smith.
3. Wilson Hawkins.
4. James A. Van Fleet.
5. Robert S. McClure.

17. After breaking the first punch of the Chinese spring offensive, U.N. forces:

1. Sat back to wait for the next blow.
2. Probed enemy buildups with patrols.
3. Drove far into North Korea.
4. Withdrew south of Seoul.
5. Stopped bombing Red concentrations.

18. Despite thousands of casualties from U.N. bombs and artillery, the Reds threw their second spring punch in:



1. An all-out attack on Seoul.
2. A two-pronged drive down the East Coast.
3. A single stab south of Inje.
4. Successful landing across the Han.
5. An armored assault covered by heavy air support.

19. After two weeks of mass attacks, the Chinese were again stopped and pushed back into North Korea, where they began to:

1. Use infiltration tactics.
2. Surrender in large numbers.
3. Ambush U.N. patrols.
4. Withdraw across the Yalu.
5. Fight without air support.

20. While a flurry of cease-fire talk came from the U.N. and Chinese resistance stiffened in Korea, the Eighth Army commander announced that:

1. The Yalu is his next objective.
2. The pursuit phase is ended.
3. U.N. troops will not attack Red supply points.
4. He expects a battlefield truce.
5. His permanent defense line is the Han.

Other Eastern Fronts

21. While this general flew back to Paris to bury his heroic son, Viet Minh forces:

1. Opened their biggest offensive to date.
2. Abandoned guerrilla warfare.
3. Made rice-gathering raids.
4. Retreated into China.
5. Made landings in Malaysia.



22. Peking broadcast news of a great Red victory: the surrender of:

1. Burma.
2. Pakistan.
3. Formosa.
4. Tibet.
5. South Korea.



NEWS SPOTS

Directions: Located on this map, and identified in the statements below, are scenes of recent developments in the news. Write on the answer sheet (opposite the number of each statement) the number which correctly locates the place or event described.

23. One of the Army's two proving grounds for guided missiles.

24. Seaway project being urged as vital to Western defense.

25. First Pan-American Olympic Games.

26. Capital of the only Latin American nation to dispatch fighting help for U.N. forces in Korea.

27. Both Democrats and Republicans picked this city for their 1952 conventions.

28. Foreign Ministers of the 21

American republics held their fourth meeting there.

29. Onetime Dictator Vargas was inaugurated there after legal election as President.

30. Where "Chichi" supplied the fire-power for a revolution and an ex-President was barred forever from public office.

31. This country's worst earthquake wiped out an entire town.

32. The town that welcomed home Jean Faircloth and family.

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there's a catch
to it...



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U. S. AFFAIRS

Prices and Wages

33. Amid increasing howls from consumers, the Price Stabilizer in January put a temporary freeze on prices at:

1. Their pre-Korean levels.
2. The highest level they reached between Dec. 19 and Jan. 25.
3. Their lowest level between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15.
4. Their average level for the twelve months preceding March 1.
5. World War II levels.

34. Despite angry yelps from Southern Congressmen, he put a price ceiling on:

1. Sugar beets.
2. Wheat.
3. Sorghum.
4. Corn pone.
5. Raw cotton.



35. He released 75,000 manufacturers from the general price freeze and put them under a new plan based on:

1. Estimated 10% inflation per year.
2. Profit margins.
3. No freeze for surplus materials.
4. Farm parity.
5. "Fair prices."

36. With most of the fire directed at the Price Boss, the Administration feared that an attempt to blast the entire price control program was being made by:

1. Landlords.
2. Advertising agencies.
3. John L. Lewis.
4. Cattlemen.
5. Retail druggists.



37. Blowing the first of several holes through his wage ceiling, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston approved a 66-an-hour escalator clause raise for 1,000,000 non-operating:

1. Railroad workers
4. Auto workers.
2. Steelworkers.
5. Meat packers.
3. Coal miners.

38. Housewives mobbed Macy's and some other department stores for bargains after the Supreme Court kicked the key prop from under:

1. Fair-trade laws.
2. Cut-rate drugstores.
3. The price-freeze law.
4. Excess profit tax laws.
5. Cash discount advertising.

39. In a rift between Labor and Defense Mobilizer Wilson, the Administration attempted conciliation by appointing as defense manpower administrator, Labor's friend:

1. Walter Hoving.
2. Carl Vinson.
3. Frank P. Graham.
4. Milton Eisenhower.
5. Walter Reuther.



Laws and Decisions

40. The draft bill passed by Congress covered *all but one* of these changes:

1. Lowered draft age to 18½.
2. Set armed forces manpower ceiling at 5,000,000.
3. Approved universal military training.
4. Cut draftee service time to one year.
5. Made re-eligible for draft 150,000 men now considered 4F.

41. Supreme Court decisions about U.S. Communists included *all but one* of these rulings:

1. Contempt-of-court sentences against six of the Communists' lawyers were upheld.
2. Conspiracy convictions against eleven party leaders were upheld.
3. Cities may fire employees proved to be ex-Communists.
4. Cities may compel employees to sign loyalty oaths.
5. Communist conspiracy is now a "clear and present danger."

42. After pressure from church and civic groups and an effective four-minute speech by Sam Rayburn, the House finally passed, without strings, the:

1. India aid bill.
4. National Crime Commission Act.
3. New prohibition bill.
5. Anti-lynch law.

Business & Finance

43. Many big steel companies were taking advantage of the clause in the Revenue Act of 1950, under which they could:

1. Escape the excess profits tax by concentrating on war orders.
2. Write off the cost of new defense plants in five years.
3. Sell their steel above ceiling.
4. Set aside 10% of their income as a hedge against depression.
5. Import needed alloy minerals duty free.

44. The first corporation in the world to have a million stockholders is:

1. General Motors.
2. Ford.
3. American Telephone & Telegraph.
4. General Electric.
5. U.S. Steel.



45. In the "billion dollar league," top place for 1950 in sales as well as profits easily went to:

1. Sears Roebuck.
2. Westinghouse Electric.
3. Ford.
4. General Motors.
5. Standard Oil of California.

46. New faces—and comparatively young faces—figured in some recent major business events, including *all but one* of the following:

1. Sale of the Empire State Building.
2. Sale of a large block of General Motors stock.
3. Appointment of a new head for the New York Stock Exchange.
4. Sale of the American Broadcasting Co.
5. Winning of the legal fight on fair-trade laws.



Out of Washington

47. The first spies ever given the death sentence by a U.S. civil court are Mr. and Mrs.:

1. Irving Kaufman.
2. David Greenglass.
3. Julius Rosenberg.
4. Morton Sobell.
5. Nathan Hale.



48. The Kefauver Committee reserved its bitterest and most lengthy blasts for:

1. Thomas E. Dewey.
4. Robert Taft.
2. President Truman.
5. Miguel Alemán.
3. Ambassador O'Dwyer.

49. With a 5-to-3 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Attorney General may not without a hearing list an organization as:

1. Monopolistic.
2. Subversive.
3. Anti-labor.
4. Pacifist.
5. Anti-Truman.

50. According to the President, the best machinery we have for deciding right and wrong among nations is the:

1. World's press.
2. Supreme Court.
3. Use of arms.
4. Diplomatic corps.
5. United Nations.

51. The Rhodes Scholar early in April told the U.S. Senate that in the U.S.:

1. Church and state should unite.
2. Legality has replaced morality.
3. Sex is on the rampage.
4. The Executive is too strong.
5. Race suicide is certain.



52. The reopening of the Un-American Activities investigations of Hollywood notables brought to light the fact that this actor:

1. Had never been a Communist.
2. Was once in the Communist Party.
3. Was still in the CP.
4. Was still contributing great sums of money to the Party.
5. Might be cited for contempt.



53. With Nevada the 36th state to ratify it, the U.S. now has a new amendment to the Constitution:

1. Permitting a sales tax.
2. Prohibiting third terms for future Presidents.
3. Broadening the President's power.
4. Creating a federal university.
5. Providing for socialized medicine.

54. General Kenneth F. Cramer's 43rd Division chalked up so many snafus that it was:

1. Baset by hundreds of inspectors.
2. De-activated.
3. Sent home from Korea.
4. Turned into a Tokyo constabulary.
5. Rechristened "45th Infantry."

55. This newly appointed Senator from Michigan is an ex-:

1. Cabinet member.
2. Haldenauer.
3. Regular Army officer.
4. Washington correspondence.
5. Police commissioner.



INTERNATIONAL

Europe

56. In his first public pronouncement in two years, Joseph Stalin made all but one of these propaganda claims:

1. Prime Minister Attlee's recent statements about Soviet failure to demobilize were slanders and lies.
2. The war in Korea, if continued, would end only in the defeat of the U.N.
3. Russia can produce more atom bombs than the U.S.
4. The U.N. is a tool of the "American aggressor."
5. World War III is not inevitable.

57. By mass strikes in several cities, a bullying uproar and several boycotts, thousands of workers in Spain protested:

1. The high cost of living.
2. The draft.
3. Franco's refusal to allow free elections.
4. The death of brave bulls.
5. Franco's refusal to enter NATO.

58. Campaign rallies of Germany's Socialist Reich Party, whose leader was later jailed, were:

1. Held to whip up support for the British.
2. More like Naziism than any public meetings since war's end.
3. Controlled by Christian Socialists.
4. Dominated by Communists.
5. Managed by Chancellor Adenauer.

59. After more than a year of negotiations, the U.S. reached a settlement with Hungary on:

1. Marshall Plan aid.
2. U.S. surplus war properties.
3. A captured U.S. Army plane.
4. Release of Robert Vogeler.
5. The sinking of a U.S. ship.

60. Named to succeed the late Ernest Bevin as Foreign Secretary was this stalwart of Britain's Labor government:

1. Herbert Morrison.
2. Hugh Dalton.
3. Aneurin Bevan.
4. Hugh Gaitskell.
5. James Chuter Ede.



61. This flip, flamboyant Welshman kicked off the biggest internal crisis in British Labor's six-year regime by quitting his post as:

1. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
2. Minister of Health.
3. Knight of the Epigram.
4. Minister of Labor and National Service.
5. Speaker of the House.

62. His blast, which broadened into a general protest against his party's policy, began with the Government's decision to:

1. Cut down military spending.
2. Defend Britain's claim to Iran oil.
3. Charge half-price for National Health Service dentures and eyeglasses.
4. Give up the housing program.
5. Nationalize bars.

The Near East

63. A triggerman for fanatical religious nationalists assassinated this Premier of:

1. Egypt.
2. Saudi Arabia.
3. Lebanon.
4. Iran.
5. Jordan.

64. In a torrent of anti-British, anti-U.S. feeling, his successor, Mohammed Mossadeq, prepared to implement a bill which:

1. Pledged trade with the Soviet bloc.
2. Nationalized A.I.O.C.
3. Sent troops to Israel.
4. Withdraw U.S. permits to air bases.
5. Let him walk the streets unafraid.

65. Trying to appear neutral in the controversy that followed, the U.S. State Department announced that:

1. ECA aid would stop temporarily.
2. U.S. has no interest in the Near East.
3. Our troops will police the area.
4. U.S. companies do not plan to send in technicians.
5. The U.S. Embassy will be closed.

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luggage,
everyone
has his own
preference



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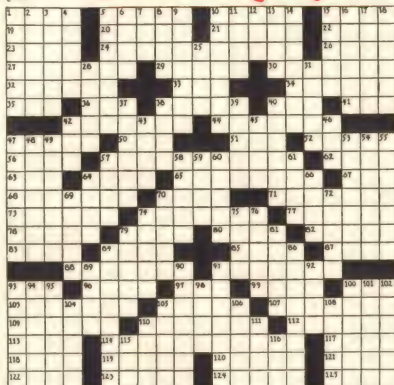
TIME'S NEWS

Cross Quiz

TIME's Cross-Quiz, which does not affect your score, gives you a breather before you finish the News Quiz.

ACROSS

- 1 Hormones now found helpful for asthma.
- 5 Mrs. ——— Knauff, nine times refused entry into U. S.
- 10 Where desperate workers struck against high living costs.
- 15 U. S. uses ——— like the Reds use men.
- 19 Allowance for weight.
- 20 River in the Russian Zone of Germany.
- 21 Maria Jerizta returned to Vienna last year to sing ——— riding, one way of guiding rockets.
- 23 The kind of warfare dropped by Ho Chi Minh in favor of guerrilla tactics.
- 24 His play was produced in a church (first name).
- 26 Alençon is capital of this French department.
- 27 Commands the French battalion in Korea.
- 29 Honolulu and San Francisco were two on MacArthur's trip home.
- 30 He sponsored the plan for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel resources.
- 32 Deeply involved, as Costello with N. Y. politicians (2 wds.).
- 33 Suffix to form nouns from verbs.
- 34 Empty space in a tanker's tank.
- 35 These (Fr.).
- 36 Informed (Slang).
- 38 How Mexican wetbacks cross U. S. border.
- 40 Formosa's guard (Abbr.).
- 41 Pitcher for St. Louis Browns. ——— Garver.
- 42 Farmers buy this enemy of aphids in gallon lots.
- 44 RCA studies them to predict magnetic storms.
- 45 Its delegates rejoined the Wage Stabilization Board.
- 50 Yul Brynner's role opposite Gertrude Lawrence (Fr.).
- 51 A U. S. industry association now watching Iran (Abbr.).
- 52 Target guide on new torpedo.
- 56 ——— sur-Seine, suburb of Dior's city.
- 57 At 80, she made a U. S. nightclub comeback.
- 62 ——— majesty (offense violating dignity of a ruler).
- 63 ——— ling, Madame Chiang Kai-shek.
- 64 Short for permutum machine.
- 65 ———chequer Guardian's chief U. S. correspondent. ——— Cooke.
- 67 Variety's combining form for TV.
- 68 Approve.
- 70 Unit sometimes used in doses of 1 Across (Abbr.).
- 71 Her farewell recital featured fine lieder.
- 73 River running through oil-rich Iraq.
- 74 ——— harrange against grain for India fuddled (nickname).
- 77 Brave motto: "Never ———."
- 78 Famous Britisher and wife, now divorced.
- 79 Courts.
- 80 Marshall's explanation for the timing of MacArthur's dismissal.
- 81 Named after Schuman and Marshall.
- 82 Concubine (Hindu Law).
- 84 Standard Communist charge against U. S. courts.
- 85 Where Blanche Patch spent *Thirty Years* with G. B. S.
- 87 Suffix meaning certain hydrocarbons in chemistry.
- 88 Showoff pilot.
- 91 Air raid warnings (Arch. sp.).
- 93 Conversation with a throat doctor.
- 96 Braves at a bullfight.
- 97 Ore mined at Cripple Creek, Colo. (Lat.) (Abbr.).
- 99 Baby girl (Span.).
- 100 Queen Mary likes to ——— needlepoint rugs.
- 102 Halsey and Sherman (2 wds.).
- 103 Mambo dances part rumba-ed, part ———.
- 105 Mumbo hurred, restless.
- 109 Scene of Philippine waterfront murder.
- 110 It is the ——— prerogative to try Federal impeachments.
- 112 "Throw the Rascals Out" was suggested as a '52 campaign ———.
- 113 One of the three French words Harry Vaughan knows.
- 114 Arizona bosses' epithet for Democrats supporting Republican governor.
- 117 Joseph Pholien's countrymen (Abbr.).
- 118 Purpose of troop rotation system.
- 119 Persian (comb. form).
- 120 The late "Big" ——— (D. N. H.), who once won nominations for U. S. Senate and state governor at the same time.



- 121 Dolphin-like mammal of the Amazon.
- 122 Theatrical organization (Abbr.).
- 123 British General at Battle of Germantown, 1777.
- 124 Rita's second husband.
- 125 How Germans say "nyet."

DOWN

- 1 Kind of explosive for some guided missiles.
- 2 Founder of crime syndicate.
- 3 Stock market ——— reflected uncertainty on Korea and Iran.
- 4 From here.
- 5 How *La Prensa's* Gaiña Paz foiled Perón's police.
- 6 Cowardly Lion in Judy Garland's first big hit.
- 7 Malay gibbon.
- 8 Students presided by A. Whitney Griswold.
- 14 State of some teen-age drug addicts.
- 10 General price freeze was a ——— measure.
- 11 Summer Boston Symphony concerts.
- 12 Jackie Robinson's bats are made of ———.
- 13 Frozen desserts not containing cream.
- 14 State of some teen-age drug addicts.
- 15 A facing command in squad drill.
- 16 Lady ambassador on Broadway.
- 17 What Durocher and Stengel do.
- 18 How name of Siam's infant princess was chosen.
- 25 Kefauver's ——— was calm and quiet.
- 28 Composer of "The Merry Widow."
- 31 Held at Auriol's presidential country estate.
- 37 Mineral deposit important in sulphur shortage.
- 38 Greenwalt is testing one made of synthetic fiber.
- 39 British atomic scientist-spy (first name).
- 40 Kind of defense contemplated by NATO.
- 42 Cinematress who was adviser at UNESCO meeting.
- 43 Late left-wing Indian leader.
- 45 Tamba, alias "Peggy," movie chimpanzee (2 wds.).
- 46 The sun.
- 47 Kind of Korean war Truman wants.
- 48 Address of *La Prensa's* ——— de Mayo.
- 49 Longshoremen's Red boss.
- 53 Constituent of Sen. Pat McCarran.
- 54 What Truman called the Fulbright report on the RFC.
- 55 Quality of political coloring.
- 57 Author of *Hill Meets by Moonlight*.
- 58 Actor José Ferrer and Baritone Leonard Warren in *Othello*.
- 59 Paul M. Herzog's board.
- 60 Third letter of Ben-Gurion's alphabet.
- 61 Bonds of friendship between nations.
- 64 Baseball's Speaker (first name).
- 66 Musical form used by Liszt (Abbr.).
- 67 The bird life of a region.
- 70 "Teddy" Roosevelt's political symbol.
- 72 He courted Priscilla by proxy.
- 74 RFC's Dunham said he was intended to be one (pl.).
- 75 Merl Young owned some ——— estate.
- 76 Range of mountains on southern border of Siberia.
- 79 Five were served at the French chef's annual tournament.
- 81 Where Van Fleet commands.
- 84 Its army has been maneuvering near Yugoslav border.
- 86 A metal once produced in South Korea.
- 89 To provide machine equipment in a factory.
- 90 MacArthur's division in World War I.
- 91 Italian capitalist (1492-1557).
- 92 Jesse Donaldson's responsibility.
- 93 Capital of Eritrea.
- 94 It's a Southern fish fry in *The Green Pastures*.
- 95 Soudest.
- 96 Grapelite.
- 97 7 ft. in Lenin's language.
- 100 And others (2 wds.) (Lat.).
- 102 Korean port hit by one of the longest U. S. Naval bombardments.
- 104 Authoritative statements.
- 105 ——— file; a miss (Fr.).
- 106 Howard Bay designed it for *The Autumn Garden*.
- 108 Secretary of Labor.
- 110 Bruce.
- 111 Capacity signs outside hit shows (Abbr.).
- 115 Unit of work.
- 116 Upward: comb. form (Gr.).

66. The new State of Israel prepared for elections after this leader's government fell (in a controversy over education) when it was deserted by the:



1. Pro-Russian bloc.
2. Religious bloc.
3. Communists.
4. Big Business element.
5. Members of his own Mapai Party.

The Hemisphere

67. A woman is rumored to be a strong candidate for Vice President in:

1. Puerto Rico.
2. Jamaica.
3. Argentina.
4. Panama.
5. Venezuela.

68. After two years of troubles which threatened to bring in a fascist as his successor, the country was turned over to an army junta by:

1. Mexico's Valdes.
2. Uruguay's Martinez Trujillo.
3. Britain's Attlee.
4. Bolivia's Uribe Salas.
5. Chile's Gonzalez Videla.

Among Nations

69. As once agreed by the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Allied High Commission for Germany this spring:

1. Withdrew from Germany.
2. Ordered elections for all of Germany.
3. Restored Germany's control over her own diplomatic relations.
4. Demanded Adenauer's resignation.
5. Destroyed the Bonn Constitution.

70. Washington and London let it be known that the requests for an immediate \$30 million loan, a long-term \$105 million loan, and permission to buy war planes in the West would be granted to:

1. Finland.
2. Yugoslavia.
3. Spain.
4. Italy.
5. Greece.

71. British Laborites as well as Tories stormed in protest at Attlee's announcement that NATO's:

1. Official language would be French.
2. Supreme Sea Commander for the Atlantic would be an American.
3. Forces, save for two U.S. divisions, would be British.
4. Major sea power would be in submarines.
5. Major land power would be in armored forces, rather than infantry.

OTHER EVENTS

Arts and Letters

72. She got an Oscar for being a dumb blonde in *Born Yesterday*:

1. Betty Hutton.
2. Judy Holiday.
3. Joan Fontaine.
4. Rita Hayworth.
5. Betty Grable.



73. In *Darkness at Noon* this actor gave Broadway a superb characterization of Arthur Koestler's:



1. Communist leader whose own weapons are turned against him.
2. French dictator in Europe.
3. Portrait of Mussolini.
4. Christ-like figure of 1960's millennium.
5. Little man who thinks he alone survived an atom-blasted world.



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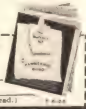
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LOOK FOR THE WATERMARK

IT IS HAMMERMILL'S WORD OF HONOR TO THE PUBLIC



74. After it became the biggest box-office hit of the season, Metropolitan Opera Manager Rudolf Bing announced a coast-to-coast tour next fall for his bubbly production of:

1. *The Beggar's Opera*.
2. *Carmen*.
3. *Figaro*.
4. *Dio Fledermaus*.
5. *Parsifal*.

75. Some Milan critics thought she had left her voice in the U.S. when this Met soprano returned to La Scala after eleven years:

1. Lotte Lehmann.
2. Patrice Munsel.
3. Judy Holliday.
4. Licia Albanese.
5. Maria Jeritza.



76. The wildest scramble the U.S. recording business has seen in years brought out the old song:

1. *I Had a Dream*.
2. *The Thing*.
3. *I'm Just Wild About Harry*.
4. *Old Soldiers Never Die*.
5. *The King and I*.

77. The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra played the Second Symphony by the stoutest Yankee of all U.S. composers—a man who composed for love, sold insurance for a living:

1. Charles E. Ives.
2. Virgil Thomson.
3. Olin Downes.
4. Eugene Ormandy.
5. Aaron Copland.



78. This sculptor, who was recently awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, also created:

1. The Coca-Cola bottle.
2. Grant's Tomb.
3. The Indian-head nickel.
4. *Grief*.
5. *Prometheus Unbound*.



79. A bitter story of the peacetime regular Army man is told in:

1. *The Naked and The Dead*—Norman Mailer.
2. *From Here to Eternity*—James Jones.
3. *Ice Cold War*—George Rice.
4. *Concluding*—Henry Green.
5. *Compound Fractured French*—F. S. Pearson II.

80. A sheaf of reflections on liberty, society, government and man's fate in general is covered in *Dominations and Powers* by:

1. James Stern.
2. Henry James.
3. George Santayana.
4. Lewis Mumford.
5. H. L. Mencken.

81. This novelist turns from fighting G.I.s to political neurotics, sees little hope for the future in the left-wing crystal ball of his second book:

1. *The Troubled Air*—Irvin Shaw.
2. *Barbary Shore*—Norman Mailer.
3. *The Twenty-Fifth Hour*—Virgil Georgiou.
4. *Man and Boy*—Wright Morris.
5. *Step Right Up!*—Dan Mannix.



Radio and TV

82. The biggest daytime audience in television's short history was drawn by:

1. Dave Garroway.
2. Meet the Press.
3. The Kefauver hearings.
4. MacArthur's speech before a joint session of Congress.
5. The LaMotta-Robinson fight.

83. The FCC warned the movie industry that it might face restraint of trade charges unless it stopped:



1. Banning large-screen television from theaters.
2. Peddling old westerns to TV stations.
3. Blocking sales of popcorn for home use.
4. Barring TV stars from film roles.
5. Refusing to let TV use top films and stars.

84. A clear reflection of TV's inroads on radio came this spring when CBS:

1. Abandoned broadcasting after 11 p.m.
2. Cut executives' salaries by 5%.
3. Cut some radio advertising rates 10-15%.
4. Scheduled ten top evening shows as joint TV-radio broadcasts.
5. Quit all morning network radio shows.

85. And Hollywood admitted more TV tarnish to its Golden Era when 20th Century-Fox:

1. Cut salaries of top executives almost in half.
2. Let Darryl Zanuck go to NBC-TV.
3. Dropped all but western pictures.
4. Turned all production to TV films.
5. Banned Mexican divorces.

Science and Medicine

86. Mrs. Dorothy Mae ("Johnny") Stevens made medical history overnight when she survived:



1. A plane wreck near Chicago.
2. After having her stomach removed.
3. A body temperature of 64.4°.
4. The Big Show.
5. A jump from the Golden Gate Bridge.

87. Dutch nuclear physicist Cornelius Jan Bakker was invited to Argentina for a look into Juan Perón's boast that his country had developed a new:

1. Cancer cure.
2. Method of detecting the sex of unborn children.
3. Method of producing atomic energy.
4. Rainmaking by technique.
5. Method of weather prediction.

88. Out of the testimony by Confessed Spy David Greenglass came the hitherto undisclosed fact that the atom bomb was set off by:

1. An implosion.
2. A radio-directed impetus from the ground.
3. Nitric acid.
4. A piercing whistle which started necessary vibrations.
5. Dynamite.

89. A cryptic 20-word statement about "thermonuclear weapons" by the Atomic Energy Commission set scientists to guessing that the atom bomb had:

1. Become obsolete.
2. Been supplied to U.N. forces in Korea.
3. Proved feasible as an H-bomb trigger.
4. Destroyed Eniwetok.
5. Proved better than the H-bomb.

90. U.S. "birds," as missilemen call them, are guided by *all but one* of these methods:

1. Beam riding.
2. Radio command.
3. Television.
4. Stars.
5. Telegraph.

Religion and Education

91. A wing of modern British theater seemed to be going back to church when new religious plays kicked off Britain's Festival summer. Among the first was this playwright's:



1. Murder in the Cathedral.
2. Phoenix Too Frequent.
3. Death Comes for the Archbishop.
4. The Emperor Constantine.
5. A Sleep of Prisoners.

92. In China the Reds' anti-foreign campaign has lately hit hardest at:

1. Protestants.
2. Mormons.
3. All religious groups.
4. Catholics.
5. All atheists.

93. By unanimous vote in a decision which might have widespread effects across the nation, a California court of appeals declared unconstitutional:

1. The University of California loyalty oath.
2. Religious instruction in secondary public schools.
3. National fraternities.
4. School Board censorship of textbooks.
5. Parochial schools.

94. Adding another specific to its broad-gauge plans for assisting U.S. schools and colleges, the new Ford Foundation announced a \$2,280,000 fellowship program for:

1. Young college teachers.
2. Foreign students.
3. Aging scholars (over 65).
4. Business executives seeking college education.
5. Union leaders.

Press

95. A Senate subcommittee investigating the last senatorial election in Maryland questioned the propriety of a composite newspaper picture in which Millard Tydings was falsely shown:

1. Riding to hounds in a red coat.
2. Shaking hands with Joe Stalin.
3. Placing a bet at a race track.
4. Taking a drink.
5. Listening to Earl Browder.

96. After a "heated showdown" with her Uncle Bertie, this editor resigned as boss of the:

1. Chicago Tribune.
2. New York Daily News.
3. The Washington Post.
4. Washington Times-Herald.
5. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



97. All but one of these were 1950 Pulitzer Prize winners:

1. Newshen Marguerite Higgins.
2. Novelist Conrad Richter.
3. Correspondent Jim Lucas.
4. Composer Douglas Moore.
5. Poet Carl Sandburg.

Cut along dotted lines to get four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE			
0	3	34	
THE	12	NEWS	35
MAC	13	SPOTS	36
ARTHUR	14	23	37
STORY	15	24	38
1	15	25	39
2	16	26	40
3	17	27	41
4	18	28	42
5	19	29	43
6	20	30	44
7	21	31	45
8	22	32	46
9	23	33	47
10	24	34	48
11	25	35	49

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE			
0	3	34	
THE	12	NEWS	35
MAC	13	SPOTS	36
ARTHUR	14	23	37
STORY	15	24	38
1	15	25	39
2	16	26	40
3	17	27	41
4	18	28	42
5	19	29	43
6	20	30	44
7	21	31	45
8	22	32	46
9	23	33	47
10	24	34	48
11	25	35	49

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE			
0	3	34	
THE	12	NEWS	35
MAC	13	SPOTS	36
ARTHUR	14	23	37
STORY	15	24	38
1	15	25	39
2	16	26	40
3	17	27	41
4	18	28	42
5	19	29	43
6	20	30	44
7	21	31	45
8	22	32	46
9	23	33	47
10	24	34	48
11	25	35	49

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE			
0	3	34	
THE	12	NEWS	35
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ARTHUR	14	23	37
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1	15	25	39
2	16	26	40
3	17	27	41
4	18	28	42
5	19	29	43
6	20	30	44
7	21	31	45
8	22	32	46
9	23	33	47
10	24	34	48
11	25	35	49

Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	63	76	91
50	64	77	92
51	65	78	93
52	66	79	94
53	67	80	95
54	68	81	96
55	69	82	97
INTER- NATIONAL 70	83	98	99
56	71	84	100
57	OTHER EVENTS 85	101	
58	72	86	102
59	73	87	103
60	74	88	104
61	75	89	105
62	76	90	

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	63	76	91
50	64	77	92
51	65	78	93
52	66	79	94
53	67	80	95
54	68	81	96
55	69	82	97
INTER- NATIONAL 70	83	98	99
56	71	84	100
57	OTHER EVENTS 85	101	
58	72	86	102
59	73	87	103
60	74	88	104
61	75	89	105
62	76	90	

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	63	76	91
50	64	77	92
51	65	78	93
52	66	79	94
53	67	80	95
54	68	81	96
55	69	82	97
INTER- NATIONAL 70	83	98	99
56	71	84	100
57	OTHER EVENTS 85	101	
58	72	86	102
59	73	87	103
60	74	88	104
61	75	89	105
62	76	90	

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	63	76	91
50	64	77	92
51	65	78	93
52	66	79	94
53	67	80	95
54	68	81	96
55	69	82	97
INTER- NATIONAL 70	83	98	99
56	71	84	100
57	OTHER EVENTS 85	101	
58	72	86	102
59	73	87	103
60	74	88	104
61	75	89	105
62	76	90	

Sport

98. First grandson of a winner ever
to cop the Kentucky Derby was:



1. Count Turf.
2. Uncle Miltie.
3. Counterpoint.
4. Repertoire.
5. Fanfare.

99. The one top golf prize he had
never won finally fell to this golfer when
his 280 score capped the:



1. Open.
2. Amateur.
3. Masters.
4. Ryder Cup.
5. Walker Cup.

100. If anyone ever runs the elu-
sive four-minute mile, it may well be
the man who this spring thoroughly
whipped the best U.S. milers:

1. New Zealand's Jack Lovelock.
2. Finland's Paavo Nurmi.
3. Britain's Roger Bannister.
4. Canada's Fred Wilt.
5. South Africa's Andy Stanfield.

TIME COVER QUIZ

Fourteen men, two women and one
couple have been on *TIME's* cover
in the past four months. How many
can you identify by these excerpts
from the cover stories about them?

101. "... approximately 90% cloak
and 10% dagger."

1. Pandit Nehru.
2. Margaret Truman.
3. Harry S. Truman.
4. Juan Perón.
5. Barbara Bel Geddes.

102. "[He], with his faints, his tears
and wild-eyed dreams, is a whirling
dervish with a college education and a
first-rate mind."

1. A. Whitney Griswold.
2. Douglas MacArthur.
3. Mohammed Mossadeq.
4. Henry Knox Sherrill.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru.

103. "His air was mildly astonished,
as befitted a wary ... man inspecting
the sinful sight of the big cities."

1. Henry Knox Sher-
rill.
2. Estes Kefauver.
3. Douglas Mac-
Arthur.
4. Michael DiSalle.
5. A. Whitney Gris-
wold.



104. "... An intelligent, infectious
man with an appetite for hard work,
a knack for profiting by others' mis-
takes, and ambitions to be elected some
day to something bigger ..."

1. Michael DiSalle.
2. Estes Kefauver.
3. Jules Vincent Auriol.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. Crawford Greenewalt.

105. "... A soldier who possesses a
passionate sense of detail, an instinct
for the bonds that unite a commander
and his troops, and a nice flair for show-
manship ..."

1. James Alward Van Fleet.
2. Matthew Bunker Ridgway.
3. Douglas MacArthur.
4. Juan Perón.
5. Joseph Lawton Collins.

ANSWERS & SCORES

The correct answers to the 105 questions
in the *News Quiz* are printed here up-
side down. You can rate yourself by
comparing your score with the scale:

Below 50 — Poorly informed

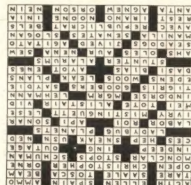
51-65 — Not well-informed

66-80 — Somewhat well-informed

81-95 — Well-informed

96-105 — Very well-informed

105	69	6	32
104	68	9	31
103	67	11	30
102	66	12	29
101	65	13	28
100	64	14	27
99	63	15	26
98	62	16	25
97	61	17	24
96	60	18	23
95	59	19	22
94	58	20	21
93	57	21	20
92	56	22	19
91	55	23	18
90	54	24	17
89	53	25	16
88	52	26	15
87	51	27	14
86	50	28	13
85	49	29	12
84	48	30	11
83	47	31	10
82	46	32	9
81	45	33	8
80	44	34	7
79	43	35	6
78	42	36	5
77	41	37	4
76	40	38	3
75	39	39	2
74	38	40	1
73	37	41	
72	36	42	
71	35	43	
70	34	44	
	33	45	
	32	46	
	31	47	
	30	48	
	29	49	
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	27	51	
	26	52	
	25	53	
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	17	61	
	16	62	
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	14	64	
	13	65	
	12	66	
	11	67	
	10	68	
	9	69	
	8	70	
	7	71	
	6	72	
	5	73	
	4	74	
	3	75	
	2	76	
	1	77	
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		103	
		104	
		105	



CROSS QUIZ SOLUTION

Air Raid

on Canada's
game poacher

1 "Now's your chance," my pilot yelled as he banked out of the dive. There, below us, was a big timber wolf—right out in the open. But from that angle he was no easy shot," writes a friend of Canadian Club. "The bitter blast of Ontario wind nearly ripped the rifle out of my hands. I had only seconds to fire ...



2 "How it happened I'll never know, but when we landed, there was my wolf—deader than the silence all about us. It's a wonder my shot came close. Headed into the wind, the plane had bucked like a surfboard.



3 "Luck or not, I'd hit paydirt—that wolf pelt would fetch \$25 in bounty money. That's the jackpot the Ontario government puts up to make wolf-hunting worth-while. The wolves are a menace to livestock and kill hundreds of deer and other game each year.



4 "Running down wolves takes a pilot who knows his stuff. Mine knew his whisky, too. In his home at New Liskeard, he served me Canadian Club!

5 "Here in the wintry wastes of Northern Ontario, as in every corner of the world, nothing is warmer than the sight of Canadian Club."

Why this worldwide popularity? Canadian Club is light as scotch, rich as rye, satisfying as bour-

bon. Yet no other whisky tastes quite like Canadian Club. You can stay with it all evening... in cocktails before dinner and tall ones after. That's what made Canadian Club the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States.

IN 87 LANDS... THE BEST IN THE HOUSE

"Canadian Club"

6 YEARS OLD
90.4 PROOF

Imported in bottle from Walkerville, Canada, by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill. Blended Canadian Whisky.



Easy way to entertain

SPAM 'N' CHEESE TRAY



It's a "make-your-own-sandwich" party, with folks combining savory SPAM slices and mellow cheese. Have plenty of everything, and enjoy the compliments!

SPAM 'N' CHEESE TRAY PARTY

Tray of SPAM slices, Swiss cheese, American cheese (ready-sliced cheese is convenient), dill pickles and olives.

Buttered sliced Pumpernickel bread Mustard
Bowl of Potato Chips

Fresh Fruit Frosted Ginger Cookies
Iced Coffee with mocha-flavored whipped cream
(add instant coffee to cream before whipping)

TASTIEST PORK CUT? One of finest pork cuts is sweet, juicy pork shoulder. It joins with mild, tender ham to make SPAM unequalled in flavor.

COLD OR HOT SPAM HITS THE SPOT



HORMEL
GOOD FOOD

SPAM is a registered trademark for a pure pork product, packed only in 12 oz. tins by Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.

Hear MUSIC WITH THE HORMEL GIRLS
Saturday, CBS